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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,264 **R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1980 Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 14-24 (57-75). LONDON: Wednesday, fair. Temps. 17-24 (63-75). CHANGHAI. ROME: Wednesday, fair. Temps. 8-21 (46-70). ZURICH: Wednesday, overcast. Temps. 10-19 (50-66). MADRID: Wednesday, fair. Temps. 14-25 (57-77).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

Algeria 4.00 Din. India Rs. 10 Nigeria 70 K.
Austria 13 S. Iran 125 Rials Norway 3.75 NJG.
Bahrain 0.550 Din. Israel 1.6/6.00 Oman 0.600 Rials
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Egypt 75 P. Lebanon £3.00 Sweden 3.50 S.Kr.
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U.S. Urges OECD To Fight Inflation

By Axel Krause

PARIS, June 3 (IHT) — The main economic policy among industrialized countries be a continued fight against U.S. Deputy Secretary of Warren Christopher urged to the opening of the annual ial-level meeting here of the ation for Economic Cooper- d Development.

Christopher's recommenda- being echoed by most for- ance, economic ministers officials from 24 member attending the meeting, ds tomorrow. It followed ment of OECD prospects sterday by Secretary-Gen- de van Lennep.

n Lennep and OECD offi- l the area's GNP growth in ll average 1 percent over y said the next 12 months e marked by a mild reces- would be followed by re- starting in mid-1981. Mr. ep described the prognosis ely optimistic.

hese assessments contrast with the main conclusion of ential OECD trade union e meeting here last week, ged that countering wors- employment should be the d primary goal of OECD nents' policies. Committee reiterated that view in a with OECD officials yes-

'Not Easy'

speech today, Mr. Christo- d: "The most important ace in running our macroo- policies is to come to grips ation." He added that "to not be easy . . . but we pect to return to high and growth until we bring in- der control."

eeting is considering links OECD's global outlook ldwide energy problems ween the industrialized developing countries. But omic outlook is continuing, n, according to the latest rovided delegates by the cretariat.

gures contained in OECD is, classified confidential,

l domestic demand in the ea could fall by 1 percent nt during the latter half of The scenario indicates the be followed by a rebound cent growth next year as the impact of recent oil-price increases "passes through the system."

● Inflation will average around 12 percent during the first half of 1980, which should moderate to an annual rate of 11 percent later this year and fall to just under 10 percent in the first half of 1981.

● With the exception of Japan, the outlook for employment is described by OECD as somber. It forecasts a total of 24 million persons unemployed in the OECD area in mid-1981, up sharply both from the 16.75 million unemployed in the area at the end of last year and from the 20 million jobless that OECD has been predicting for the end of 1980. The figure equals 6¼ percent of the area's labor force.

A senior official at the meeting said, "The sense of what is going on here is a commitment to continued slow economic growth and a hope that the labor unions in North America, Europe and Japan will go along."

But the OECD background paper also predicts that unemployment among youth will rise, which an official described as "more disquieting news."

Meanwhile, U.S. officials and other delegates stressed the need for reducing dependence on imported oil and for developing alternative sources of energy. Mr. Christopher noted that at a meeting two weeks ago of the International Energy Agency, "our colleagues addressed themselves to improving our coordination on these crucial issues." He added: "I urge all governments represented here today to support the conclusions of that meeting."

Delegates are also considering the controversial question of increasing aid to Third World countries, specifically the recent recommendation by the Brandt Commission that OECD members allocate 0.7 percent of their gross national products.

But the OECD, in its background statement, concludes that the 0.7 percent goal for providing aid in such forms as grants and loans is "beyond reach." It is not expected to be adopted by the meeting as a policy recommendation.

OECD members tomorrow are expected to renew their so-called trade pledge, which commits them to avoiding trade restrictions internally as well as with nonmember nations.



United Press International

At OECD meeting, from left: U.S. Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, and Hebert Salzman, permanent U.S. representative to OECD.

Iran Releases U.S. Data, Giving Anatomy of Raid

By William Tuohy

TEHRAN, June 3 (LAT) — The code name for President Carter was "Golden Leaf." The Joint Chiefs of Staff were "Mail Coach," and the commander of the joint task force that was to attempt to free the 53 American hostages was "Foreman."

The Nimitz, the aircraft carrier from which the ill-fated helicopter rescue mission was launched, was "Tiger Rag," the secret American hideout "Figbar," and the Iranian enemy "Jail Bait."

In Tehran yesterday, Iranian authorities released those purported details of the daring U.S. rescue mission that failed on the night of April 24.

The details were in documents presented at an Tehran-sponsored conference on U.S. intervention in Iran. According to the Iranian authorities, they were taken from the helicopters left behind in the desert when the U.S. mission withdrew after a crash between a helicopter and a C-130 assault transport.

The material was unquestionably authentic: pilots' notations on their knee pads with courses, radio frequencies, and call signs; maps of the route in and out of Tehran, and a U.S. satellite photograph of the "Desert 1" refueling point that was taken on March 31, 1980.

There were aerial pictures of the U.S. Embassy compound where the hostages were held, and of the adjacent soccer stadium from which the captives were to be taken, with the goalposts clearly shown.

And there were copies of the overall plan: "Day 1, ship to laager" (the hideaway point), and "Day 2, laager to evacuation."

In its presentation, the Iranian military recreated what it said it had learned of the mission to free the American hostages, thus providing new insights on the raid.

Plan Reconstructed

Based on the documents, equipment and material left behind — and plot markings on the U.S. military maps that were recovered — the Iranians offered the following picture of the U.S. rescue plan:

Just after 1 a.m. on April 25, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

India Seeks Afghanistan Withdrawal

NEW DELHI, June 3 (NYT) — India is seeking unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan without waiting for an international guarantee for the security and integrity of that country, as demanded by the Kremlin.

An informed government source said here that the Indian foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, carried that message on his five-day visit to the Soviet Union, which began today.

According to the source, India believes that no international guarantee will be forthcoming as long as the Russians remain in Afghanistan to prop up an unpopular regime, and that it serves no purpose to seek guarantees from Pakistan and Iran alone.

● **Anti-Soviet resistance is growing among Kabul's middle class, according to reports reaching Pakistan. Page 2.**

The government source said India believes that the Russians should talk to the United States about a guarantee and that an obvious preliminary would be withdrawal of troops. New Delhi does not share Moscow's expressed view that the moment its troops leave Afghanistan, agents of the United States will take over.

So far, India has made no specific proposal on Afghanistan, although it has been watching developments closely. New Delhi has sent emissaries to various countries including Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan to talk about the issue and has been exchanging views with both the United States and the Soviet Union.

India is said to believe that Afghanistan's security could be assured by making it an independent, nonaligned nation, with the United States, the Soviet Union and possibly China declaring that they would not interfere in its affairs, even indirectly.

The source said that India was concerned about what it sees as the casting of Pakistan — the two countries have a record of hostilities — in an aggressive role, aided by the United States and China and supported by Islamic countries, as a result of the Afghan intervention.

Although India would not say it openly, Moscow appears ready for some advice that would bail it out of a messy entanglement. The growing rebel activity in Afghanistan, resulting in heavy Russian casualties, has been confirmed by information received independently here.

In seeking to advise Moscow, India carries more credibility than any other nation because it has consistently taken an understanding view of Moscow's involvement in Afghanistan and has refused to join others in condemning it. India also has not allowed its traditional friendly relations with the Soviet Union to sag.

Speaking on Indian-Soviet relations, Mr. Rao said that they were "deeper than formal and cordial" and that "they have attained maturity and durability, which enables both countries to share each other's joys and concerns without inhibition and certainly without fear of misunderstanding."

Soviet Message to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 3 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has sent a message to Pakistan reiterating its terms for the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The message was delivered by Soviet Ambassador A.A. Azimov over the weekend.

Israeli Troops Block Strike on West Bank

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, June 3 (AP) — Israeli troops using crowbars and bolt cutters forced Arab shopkeepers to open their stores today and end a strike protesting bomb attacks on two West Bank mayors. Extremist Jewish settlers said the maiming of the Palestinian mayors was not revenge enough for six slain Hebron settlers.

Israeli troops on roads and rooftops protected gun-carrying Israelis from Hebron's Jewish suburb, Kiryat Arba, as they gathered in the center of this Arab city for a traditional memorial service a month after Palestinian gunmen killed six settlers and wounded 16 others.

The ceremony took place a day after unidentified terrorists placed car bombs that crippled two leading West Bank mayors. The Jewish mourners were united in saying the bombings were only "half payment" for the May 2 ambush here.

West Bank Arabs, shocked at yesterday's attacks, joined a general strike that closed most town halls and shops until Israeli troops forced many businesses to open.

At one shop, the souvenir store of Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, troops used a metal-cutting torch to break the locks on the shutters. Mr. Freij soon announced his resignation, which drew an immediate summons to the Israeli governor's office. He said later, "I resigned and I have nothing more to say. I was warned not to speak."

The bombings that maimed the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah resulted in a seeming paradox: Moderates such as Mr. Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashid a-Ahawa resigned in protest while the more radical town councils vowed to continue in office.

From his hospital bed, Ramallah Mayor Kerim Khalaf declared, "I'm not going to resign." He blamed the policies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin for deepening the rift between Arabs and Jews. "I don't hate anybody," Mr. Khalaf said, "but those [assailants] are planting hatred in the hearts of our children and our grandchildren."

Mr. Khalaf lost his left foot and Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka lost both legs. Mr. Shaka also promised to continue the Palestinian nationalist struggle and accused Israel's military government in the West Bank and the Mossad secret service of plotting the coordinated attacks on Palestinian leaders.

Israeli authorities have not announced any findings in their investigation into the attacks.

Extremist settlers were the focus of most suspicions. Yossi Dayan of the rightist Kach movement stated his desire for vengeance for the Hebron ambush a month ago. "What you saw yesterday was just the beginning," Mr. Dayan said today beside the grave of American-born Eli Hazeev, one of the six dead settlers.

Mr. Dayan is the deputy of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who founded the Jewish Defense League in the United States. After emigrating to Israel, Rabbi Kahane started a movement that believes in forcing Arabs to leave the West Bank.

Israeli authorities jailed the rabbi on May 14 under an administrative detention regulation that permits them to hold him without charge. He was suspected of plotting revenge attacks on West Bank Arabs.

Despite the suspicion directed at his group, Mr. Dayan carried an automatic rifle into Hebron today, as did other settlers who joined the memorial service. Some of them had been jailed in the past for provocative attacks on Arabs who live in Hebron's ancient Jewish quarter.

"We are in a war here," a settler said, "a war of peoples, nationalities, religions. There will be more violence, a lot more, in this struggle."

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry summoned the U.S. and Israeli ambassadors and told them Egypt considers the bomb attacks on the mayors a "barbaric" act, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Israeli Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Elissar was informed of Egypt's insistence that his government "take full responsibility for finding and punishing the Israeli terrorist group that carried out this shocking

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

French Leader Ends 2-Day Finnish Visit

HELSINKI, June 3 (Reuters) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France ended a two-day official visit to Finland today, saying that he had received the support of President Urho Kekkonen for his efforts to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing met Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, in Warsaw two weeks ago for talks on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The talks here covered the effects of the East-West crisis on detente in Europe and the November meeting in Madrid that is to follow up the 1975 Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe.



Associated Press

Friends of Eli Hazeev, one of the six Jewish settlers killed at Hebron a month ago, pray yesterday at his grave in the city.

New Hebrideans Secede; U.K., France Ponder Action

From Agency Dispatches

New Hebrides, June 3 — proclaimed a separate gov- for the New Hebrides land today, and the col- ng party said it might raise army unless Britain and elled the uprising.

ndon, meanwhile, British ch officials pledged to the meddling" of a U.S. n backing the bow-and-ar- lion, but there was no im- reaction from the seces-

y steps were not ruled out, Minister of State Peter id in London. But, he add- eed to be very careful be- o in for military action to re that military action effective."

Chief Minister Walter ed out of a meeting with nd French administrators rotest what he called their support. Marchers in this quiet capital demanded an e affair.

mpasse threatened to split ay, scheduled for independ- July 30. And it raised the y of civil war among the nhabitants of the chain of c islands, governed jointly n and France since 1906.

ebel Announcement

rief radio announcement, ls who seized control of Santo island last Wednes- med it Vemarana and said member cabinet had been d.

Stevens, 58, a former driver of mixed descent leading the revolt, was hief minister. Other mem- the government were also rideans, the radio said.

s are happening too fast hing seems to be getting Mr. Lini said. "People are g evacuated from Santo infant died abroad a ship."

ls said 1,400 people — atives but also about 100 ns, Britons and other for- — have been taken off the nd another 300 are still evacuation.

laker said two British milli- rts were sent to the islands s the situation. Official said a platoon of French ary police had been placed n case they were needed.

wo metropolitan powers he New Hebrides under an arrangement they call condominium. Order is maintained by French gendarmes and British constables.

Mr. Lini's colonial government has no armed forces, but his Vanuaaku Party said it might enlist troops to retake Espiritu Santo if necessary.

Mr. Stevens led the revolt with several hundred separatists and plantation owners armed with shotguns, bows, arrows and spears. District Commissioner Joseph Valesa and at least a score of policemen were seized with few casualties, although an officer was wounded by an arrow. All outside communications were cut.

Colonial officials blame the revolt on several factors. They say that Mr. Stevens has personal ambitions, pushed by supporters in his Nagriamel Movement. There is serious resentment among French and mixed-race settlers that an English-speaking party dominated elections.

French-speaking plantation owners in Espiritu Santo fear the loss of their copra holdings when the archipelago attains independence. Mr. Lini, an Anglican priest who is to become prime minister, campaigned on a pledge of wide-ranging land redistribution.

These problems, officials say, are exacerbated by the Phoenix Foundation, an archconservative American organization whose leaders allegedly have advised the rebels in hopes of creating a tax-free haven in the New Hebrides.

"These people are not resident on the island but they are frequent visitors and they stir up trouble," an official said.

U.S. State Department sources say American businessmen behind the Phoenix Foundation acquired large tracts of land on Espiritu Santo several years and sold lots to U.S. veterans from Vietnam as Pacific homesites. But, sources said, there were difficulties in registering the holdings with officials.

One of the Americans, Michael Oliver of Carson City, Nev., was a founder of the short-lived Republic of Minerva, a seaweed-shrouded Pacific reef that disappeared at high tide; it was intended to be a tax haven. An expeditionary force led by the king of Tonga, who also claimed the island, ended the venture.

He was linked to a one-day rebellion here in 1976 when Mr. Stevens declared a group of islands independent, only to be dissuaded by a force of gendarmes.

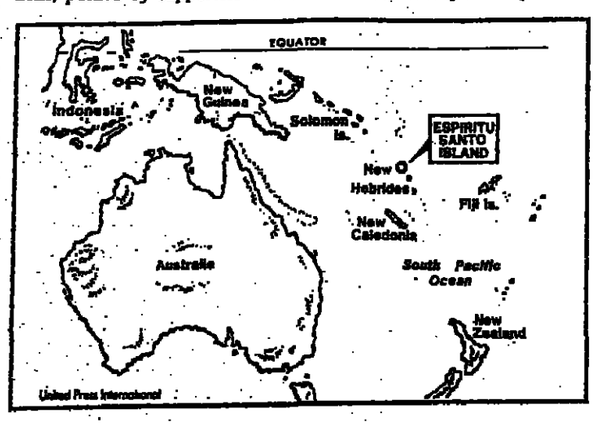
Mr. Oliver, in a telephone interview from Carson City with The Washington Post, said he helped the rebels write a libertarian constitution because he wanted to save the island from Marxist influence on Mr. Lini and his party. Mr. Lini, and French and British officials, deny knowledge of any such influence.

"We shall take action to eliminate the meddling of the foundation in Santo," Mr. Blaker told the British House of Commons. "In turn, the U.S. government has agreed to check if any American laws were broken by its citizens."



Associated Press

Leaders of the Nagriamel Movement meet on Espiritu Santo, the largest island in the New Hebrides. They took over the island last week and proclaimed a separate government yesterday.



Amin in Interview: 'I Can Save Uganda'

LONDON, June 3 (AP) — Idi Amin, the deposed Ugandan dictator, declared today in his first television interview since he fled Uganda 14 months ago: "I can save Uganda . . . I want to rescue Ugandans."

Brian Barron, a British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent, interviewed Marshal Amin last Sunday in an unidentified Arab city. The interview, filmed by the international television news agency Visnews, was screened by the BBC today.

Mr. Barron, who attended a preview screening, declined to say where he saw Marshal Amin. But informed sources in London said the former Ugandan president, a Moslem, may now be living in Algeria after seeking asylum for several months in Libya. Other reports have said he is in Saudi Arabia.

He said during a 12-minute edited version of the 45-minute interview: "I'd like to go back to Uganda. If the people want me, I will go back." He added: "I'm not power-thirsty. I want to help to rescue the poor Ugandans . . . the people left behind. I want to do this."

The former dictator declined to say how he got out of Uganda last year when 20,000 Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles deposed him after eight years in power. He is believed to have been helped by the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, who sent troops to bolster the crumbling Amin regime.

Marshal Amin said: "I was forced out of Uganda by an invading force six times bigger than my army. I followed the British military manuals [he was once a sergeant-major in the British army] and withdrew. I did not run away."

He added: "My army and air force were not destroyed by Tanzania." He did not elaborate, but said he withdrew "to a safe place" to launch a counterattack.

Fresh and Strong

Marshal Amin, who wore a blue safari suit for the interview in a curtained room of his well-guarded home, said: "I am fresh. I am strong and I'm concerned with the question of Uganda."

The country has been the scene of power struggles between rival factions that moved in after Marshal Amin was deposed.

"I have all Ugandans at heart," he said. "They keep me informed. Most of them love me, pass information to me and want me to save them from the chaos situation now happening in Uganda."

He denied that he fled with any wealth or that the State Research Bureau, his secret police, tortured and killed opponents of his regime.

"I'm not rich," he said. "I'm one of the poor leaders of the world and my intention is to work for my people . . . Go to any bank in the world and you'll never find any account of mine."

When Mr. Barron asked about the bodies of torture victims he saw in the State Research Bureau after Kampala was captured, Marshal Amin said: "After the capture of Kampala, they [his enemies] brought bodies and dumped them there."

He denied any knowledge of the killing of Dora Bloch, who was one of the hostages aboard an Air France jetliner hijacked by pro-Palestinian guerrillas to Entebbe, Uganda, in July, 1976. Mrs. Bloch was hospitalized before the Israeli raid that freed the hostages and was subsequently killed. Her body was buried in a nearby forest.

Schmidt Says Bonn to Back EEC's Budget Compromise

BONN, June 3 (Reuters) — West Germany will support a European Economic Community compromise proposal to reduce British net contributions to the community budget, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today in a television interview.

Mr. Schmidt said his government would approve the proposal, worked out Friday by EEC foreign ministers in Brussels, to avoid conflict in the Common Market.

● **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the money Britain will save as a result of the EEC budget agreement will permit lower interest rates on loans. Details, Page 9.**

The proposal caused dissension in the Cabinet after Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer objected to the additional contribution that would be required by West Germany to help offset Britain's net reduction.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said earlier that Mr. Schmidt agreed last night to Mr. Matthoefer's terms — that there be no increase in state borrowing to cover the additional West German contributions, and no postponement of tax cuts planned for 1981.

They also agreed that the Cabinet would decide on how to finance the additional payments, the equivalent of $1.44 billion for this year and next year, the spokesman said. The Cabinet was to meet tomorrow to decide on the issue.

Mr. Schmidt said in the interview that West Germany had achieved considerable economic stature and had taken on extra burdens in the last decade.

"Now, too — we have a Cabinet meeting tomorrow — we are resolved not to allow the compromise worked out in Brussels to fail, because we would consider a conflict within the European Community to be very harmful in the present world situation," he added.

Mr. Schmidt said that, before the Cabinet agreed to the Brussels compromise, it would have to decide how to finance it. Mr. Matthoefer had said he could not immediately see where money could be spared in the national budget.

The Brussel proposal was aimed at resolving the long-standing contention by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain that her nation was contributing a disproportionate share of the EEC budget.

The agreement would cut Britain's contribution this year to the equivalent of $890 million from the equivalent of $2.6 billion, and to roughly similar sums next year and 1982. West Germany would be required to take up nearly 40 percent of the reduction during the next two years.

Mrs. Thatcher accepted the proposals yesterday, and the EEC heads of government would need to ratify the agreement at their meeting in Venice on June 12 and 13.

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will not appear on Thursday because of a strike by French typographical unions that will prevent its composition at the Paris headquarters. The paper will resume publication with Friday's issue.

The IHT regrets any inconvenience to its readers.

Speaks at Tehran Conference

Clark Offers to Take Place Of Any of Hostages in Iran

TEHRAN, June 3 (UPI) — Saying that it was "imperative that the hostages be released now," former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark offered today to take the place of any of the 53 American hostages who have been held by Iranian militants for seven months.

The danger of a U.S. intervention in Iran was greater if the Americans are not released, Mr. Clark said at a Tehran-sponsored international conference on the U.S. role in Iran.

"It is so important to peace on earth that I offer today to take the place of any hostage if that will help resolve the tragic crisis," he said.

Mr. Clark spoke as head of a 10-member delegation to the conference, which began yesterday and is being attended by nearly 300 delegates from 54 countries. Mr. Clark's delegation is here in defiance of President Carter's ban on travel to Iran by Americans.

Wants Shah Tried

Mr. Clark said that Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, should be tried and his wealth be returned to Iran. "Is there to be a man above the law, and how many greater crimes does history reflect than the crime of the shah of Iran against the peoples of Iran?" he asked.

Of the abortive rescue mission, Mr. Clark said: " . . . It was very hard for many of us to believe that it happened. It was a lawless act." He said it was hard to see how the mission could have been accomplished "without the deaths of many innocent people, including the hostages," and added: "The way to release the hostages is for the Iranian people and their strength and magnitude to do it. And [it] is unacceptable to do it by force."

Mr. Clark, who said yesterday that he hoped his trip would establish a dialogue that would lead to release of the hostages, said today he wanted to stay in Iran after the conference to meet with government officials.

In other developments:

● Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said that it was time for the Iranian Majlis (parliament) to settle the hostage issue. In an interview published today in the French newspaper Le Matin, he said: "It is hoped the hostage situation will be settled as quickly as possible in a peaceful and honorable manner."

● Iran's former naval commander, Rear Adm. Sayed Mahmoud Alavi, went on trial yesterday on charges that included having connections with U.S. military personnel, Tehran newspapers reported today.

● The commander of the Iranian Air Force, Maj. Gen. Amir Bahman Bagheri, submitted his resignation today to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Kayhan newspaper reported, quoting Mr. Bani-Sadr's office. There was no explanation for the resignation.

● A firing squad executed five persons today who were accused of producing and distributing heroin in the western city of Hamadan, Pars reported. The latest actions brought to 51 the number of people executed in the recent campaign against drug trafficking.

13 Czech Dissidents Reportedly Released

VIENNA, June 3 (Reuters) — All but one of 14 Czechoslovak dissidents detained after a police raid in Prague on Sunday have been released, emigre sources here said yesterday.

They said that Ladislav Lis, a former Communist Party official, was the only member of the Committee to Defend the Unjustly Persecuted still held. He was detained for five months last year after a similar police raid at a meeting of the committee, which is affiliated with the Charter 77 human rights movement.

Afghan Intellectuals Go on Defense

By Barry Shlachter

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 3 (AP) — Resistance to the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan among Kabul's educated middle class has grown sharply since demonstrations five weeks ago in which up to 160 children were killed, according to reports reaching here.

"Nothing else could have so reinforced anti-Soviet feelings among Kabulis than the killing of children, particularly unarmed schoolgirls," said a professor from the Afghan capital.

The number of children killed in the demonstrations in late April has been estimated at between 50 and 160. Since those demonstrations, according to the source, many middle-class residents from Kabul have joined urban guerrilla groups.

A major beneficiary of the anti-Soviet feeling has been the Jabha Etahad Mille, or National Unity Front, the professor said. The secret group is said to be composed of intellectuals with a nationalist, Islamic philosophy and is independent of rebel groups that are based in Pakistan.

The professor, who declined to be identified, said that the front became active after the Soviet-led coup Dec. 27 that installed Babrak Karmal as the Afghan president and began the Soviet occupation.

Establishment of the front is viewed as a significant development because it apparently marks the first time that intellectuals have organized to resist the Soviet occupation.

It reportedly organized the student demonstrations that followed a violent disturbance April 21, when high school pupils refused to take part in a ceremony during which a new national flag was introduced.

The resistance group also is said to have issued underground leaflets known as *shabnama* (night letters), and to have expanded its activities to Mazar-i-Sharif, the capital of Balkh province, which borders the Soviet Union, and other outlying regions.

Leaders Unidentified

The front is said to have a leadership council of 15. In an effort to prevent their arrest by the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul, none of the group's leaders has been identified. The source said, however, that all the leaders are university-educated, and some are professors and college-level instructors.

Front membership is open to "any instructor, teacher, student or intellectual who unswervingly opposes red and Western imperialism and who deeply supports the Afghan people's right of self-determination," according to an underground leaflet.

Other leaflets recount how the Afghans successfully drove out British armies and say that Soviet occupation troops also will be routed. All appeal to Afghan nationalist feelings.

"It is not just that a handful of traitors are dancing to the music of aliens," a leaflet said. "Karmal regime officials should know that even the Russians consider them traitors and only use them as tools for their own purposes. They therefore have no future."

Lieutenant Was in the Dark

MOSCOW, June 3 (UPI) — Soviet troops used in the intervention of Afghanistan were not told where they were being sent, and some thought they were going on maneuvers, a Soviet Army lieutenant was quoted today as saying.

The remarks were carried in Pravda, which published an unusually personal account of the life of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The article was written by correspondent Timur Gaidar, who spent several weeks living in army camps.

Lt. Vladislav Theodorovich was quoted as saying that he and his battalion were told "we were being sent to a friendly country to render assistance regarding external aggression. But until we crossed the border we never realized it was for real. We thought it was part of an exercise. It occurred to us that there won't be any order to turn back."

He also was quoted as saying that Soviet troops are being quartered in camps "so as not to inconvenience local residents." The story also said that the battalion, located in eastern Afghanistan, is in an area of blown-up bridges. The soldiers, it said, hear sporadic shooting from Afghan rebels at night.

Israeli Troops Block Strike on West Bank by Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

crime," the agency reported. U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton was given a copy of a statement calling the bomb attacks a direct result of the "illegal Israeli settlement policy and the Israeli military rule" in the occupied territories.

The French government, Western Europe's most outspoken champion of Palestinian rights, expressed its "very great preoccupation" over the bomb attacks. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris the government "condemns the acts of violence developing now and which make more necessary than ever the search for and implementation of a settlement for a just and durable peace."

At the United Nations, the head of a committee pushing for a Palestinian state on Israeli-occupied territory predicted that the General Assembly would hold a special session on Palestine in late July. Ambassador Falilou Kane of Senegal, chairman of the UN Palestinian Rights Committee, told a news conference that his panel intended to ask for such a session.

Shamir Arrives in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, June 3 (Reuters) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir arrived in the Netherlands tonight to start a diplomatic counteroffensive against greater Western European backing for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Dutch officials said Mr. Shamir would be worrying unnecessarily if he feared the nine states of the European Economic Community would try to amend or supplement key UN Resolution 242 in the near future. The resolution treats the Palestinians as a refugee problem and does not mention statehood.

Mr. Shamir will meet his counterparts in The Hague, Copenhagen and Brussels to discuss a reported EEC initiative that would go beyond the Camp David accords reached by the United States, Egypt and Israel.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said Friday that an EEC initiative on the Middle East would be undertaken in a matter of weeks. Dutch officials said today that any new EEC move to break the deadlock over Palestinian autonomy would be confined to a declaration to be issued at a community summit conference on June 12 and 13.

West Germany, Argentina Near Nuclear Accord

BONN, June 3 (AP) — Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz of Argentina met today with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as Bonn confirmed that a bilateral nuclear power deal was nearly complete.

While the men met to discuss South American political issues and Argentine-West German ties, an Economics Ministry spokesman said an export license for another West German nuclear reactor will be granted "in the next few days."

West Germany's Kraftwerk Union AG has signed a contract to deliver a 745-megawatt heavy-water reactor for Argentina's Atucha 2 plant, but needs an export license to proceed with the 2-billion-mark ($1.11-billion) project.

Argentina has not signed the 1970 nuclear nonproliferation treaty, but insists there are adequate security controls at the project, which it says will be used for peaceful purposes.

Meanwhile, protests from Amnesty International and West German groups concerned with human rights violations in Argentina have accompanied Mr. Martinez de Hoz's two-day visit. Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff of West Germany, handing over a list of names, urged Mr. Martinez de Hoz to investigate the fates of persons who disappeared in a government crackdown on terrorists.

Zhivkov Visits Romania

BELGRADE, May 3 (UPI) — Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party leader, flew to Romania today to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu, according to an anouncement monitored here.

Iran Releases Raid Data From Copters

(Continued from Page 1)

eight original helicopters, after refueling, were to have taken off from Desert 1 on a northwesterly course. After flying about 200 miles, they were to land near Garmsar, about 50 miles southeast of Tehran, at between 2:15 and 3 a.m.

There, the commando team of Marines and soldiers would be unloaded. Then the helicopters would fly for 15 minutes to a hiding site, reaching it about 3:30 a.m. Camouflage nettings would be placed over the helicopters, and infrared protective radar installed to act as a warning against intruders.

A team of 36 persons in four groups, dressed in uniforms of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and of the regular Iranian Army, would provide armed physical protection around the helicopter perimeter. The helicopters were to remain hidden for almost 24 hours, until 1 a.m. the following morning.

Meanwhile, the commandos who had disembarked from the helicopters were to be driven by waiting trucks to a garage about 700 yards from the helicopter landing site. The U.S. soldiers and Marines would remain hidden in the garage until midnight the following night.

Iranian authorities said yesterday that, after the abortive raid, they had discovered five new trucks loaded with tents, and two Mazda pickup trucks hidden on the road to Tehran. "The garage and its owner, who was an agent of the CIA, has been identified," the official report said.

At midnight on April 26, the commandos in the garage were to board the trucks, drive along the main highway leading into Tehran and to their destination: Amjadieh Stadium, across from the U.S. Embassy compound.

The commandos and Marines were then to enter the embassy through the annex of the compound, using ladders and what was termed "special equipment," rescue the hostages and take them to Amjadieh Stadium. The report did not specify how the rescue was to have been carried out.

At the same time, a few commandos would drive in a van to the Iranian Foreign Ministry complex to rescue the three diplomats who have been kept there since the rest of the hostages were seized in the embassy on Nov. 4. Those diplomats would be driven to the stadium.

As the rescue operation progressed, two helicopters were to circle the area to direct the commandos and to stand by in case the rescuers at the Foreign Ministry needed help. Four other helicopters were to land in the stadium to carry out the hostages. The other two helicopters were to "hide somewhere as a reserve force."

Communications between the assault team and the helicopters were to be supervised by the first two helicopters. Twelve sites in Tehran — mainly stadiums and riding tracks — were selected as emergency landing points.

By 2:30 a.m. on April 26, it was planned that all the hostages and commandos would be extracted from Tehran and, using a refinery south of town as the night disembarking point, fly to Manzariyeh, near Qom, an auxiliary airfield about 49 miles southwest of Tehran where the C-130s would be waiting for them, having landed a short time before.

The helicopters would be abandoned and destroyed, as their crews would board the C-130s. As the transports became airborne, Navy fighter planes — F-14s, F-4s, A-7s and A-6s — that were sent from the carriers would be available to escort the transports from Iran airspace.

Bolivian Leftists Die in Air Crash

LA PAZ, June 3 (AP) — A light plane carrying leftist politicians on a campaign trip crashed seconds after takeoff yesterday, killing five of the six persons aboard, authorities reported.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, a former president and a major contender in the presidential elections scheduled for June 29, had planned to be on the flight, but canceled because of other commitments, his associates said.

Mr. Siles' running mate in the leftist coalition Democratic and Popular Unity, Jaime Paz Zamora, survived the crash of the twin-engined Piper.

Britain Warns Diplomats Against Importing Arms

LONDON, June 3 (AP) — Britain has warned 139 foreign missions in London that any diplomat bringing weapons into the country violates British and international law, the Foreign Office said today.

But it added that the Marines at the U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square are exempt from the weapons ban.

Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, informed the House of Commons of the new warning in a debate last night.

He said Britain cannot tolerate an embassy's becoming "a haven from which illegal acts could be devised and from which such acts could be carried out by mischievously disposed persons."

Obligation

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that notes had been sent to all foreign diplomatic offices in London after the recent takeover of the Iranian Embassy, reminding them of their obligation to respect British rules. A previous warning went out in January.

The British rules include a ban on weapons carried by diplomats for their own protection, a requirement to license any sporting guns or rifles they might bring in and the proper use of diplomatic bags and pouches that some missions have used periodically for importing weapons.

The spokesman said in response to a question that the unit of Marines that guards the U.S. Embassy is exempt from the rules. The Marines are considered non-diplomatic personnel, he said, and their status is governed by a special forces protection agreement between the two countries.

Embassy Seizure

On April 30, six gunmen demanding autonomy for Iran's Khuzistan province seized the Iranian Embassy. British commandos stormed the building on May 6 after the gunmen began executing their hostages. Two Iranian hostages and five of the gunmen were killed.

Two prominent Libyan exiles, a journalist and a lawyer, were killed in London last month during a series of attacks in European capitals against exile dissidents.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the British government would take "a grave view" of any violations of its rules.

British diplomats are under permanent instructions not to carry weapons when they serve abroad, he said. But in high-risk countries, the British invariably hire private security protection in agreement with host governments to ensure the safety of their missions and personnel.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Lebanese Soldiers, Rebels in Sidon Firefig

BEIRUT, June 3 (UPI) — Battles between Lebanese Army regul leftist militiamen erupted this afternoon in the southern port city of after a convoy of military trucks came under fire by the renegade Le Arab Army, witnesses said.

Lebanese Army officials said four regulars were seriously wound cording to a local reporter, who said the clashes occurred through don.

The shooting in the city broke out shortly after army trucks on a highway came under machine-gun fire. Travelers said the gunme members of the Lebanese Arab Army, a breakaway faction mu about 500 men. Two of the renegade soldiers were killed and tw wounded when the regulars returned fire.

French Party Wants More Atom Submari

PARIS, June 3 (Reuters) — France's Gaullist party today called government to give top priority to increasing the French nuclear rine fleet and giving it missiles with multiple nuclear warheads.

In a parliamentary paper on defense, the Gaullists said the mu nuclear submarines should rise to 15 in the next 30 years. The Frenc now has five nuclear submarines, each equipped with 16 thermo missiles. A sixth submarine is due to go into service in 1985 with carrying multiple nuclear warheads.

In contrast to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's party, the ou ment in the ruling parliamentary majority, the Gaullists played do need for the controversial neutron bomb. France's top defense co seriously considering the bomb.

Cosmonaut Team Returns to Earth in Soy

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP) — The Soviet-Hungarian cosmonaut tea spent more than a week aboard the orbiting Salyut 6 space station re to Earth today, making a soft landing in the Kazakhstan Republic Moscow reported.

Valery Kubasov, 45, the Soviet mission commander, and Bertal kas, 30, a Hungarian Air Force pilot, returned aboard Soyuz 35, t that had carried Soviet cosmonauts Col. Leonid Popov and Valery into space on April 9. Radio Moscow said that Mr. Kubasov a Farkas were "feeling fine." They were launched into space May 26.

Col. Popov and Mr. Ryumin, the main crew aboard the Salyut remain there.

Pair Condemned in Soviet Black Market C

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP) — Two men have been condemned to dea black market case in the Soviet Ukraine that reportedly involved as as 2 million rubles ($3 million) in illegal dealings in textiles over six y

The two men were identified by relatives as Rafael Adzhiashvili, 5 Mamed Abbassov, 50. The relatives said they did not know wh sentences might be carried out. Two other men were also senten death in the case, but their sentences reportedly were commuted to terms.

According to the relatives here and reports from London, the c volved textiles that were illegally obtained from a factory and resold public through shopkeepers. In the Soviet Union, major economic have long been punishable by death.

Jenkins Denies He Plans to Quit EEC Post

BRUSSELS, June 3 (Reuters) — Roy Jenkins, the president of the mon Market Commission, today denied reports in the British press will resign this month. He swaid in a statement that he intended to his four-year mandate, which expires at the end of the year.

The press reports said that Mr. Jenkins, a minister in former Labor governments, wanted to return to Britain early to start work avowed aim of creating a new Social Democratic political party in Br

At their summit in Venice next week, leaders of the European Eco Community are to select Mr. Jenkins' replacement. Officials said the l ing candidates were Fin Gundelach of Denmark, who is the present commissioner, Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, and ury Minister Filippo Pandolfi of Italy.

15 Killed in Latest Violence in Turkey

ANKARA, June 3 (UPI) — Fifteen persons, including a soldier, officer and the secretary-general of a labor union, were killed in incidents across Turkey, authorities said today.

The authorities said that the soldier was shot last night in the province of Diyarbakir, while the union official was killed today in bul and the police officer was killed in the province of Gaziantep, from the Syrian border.

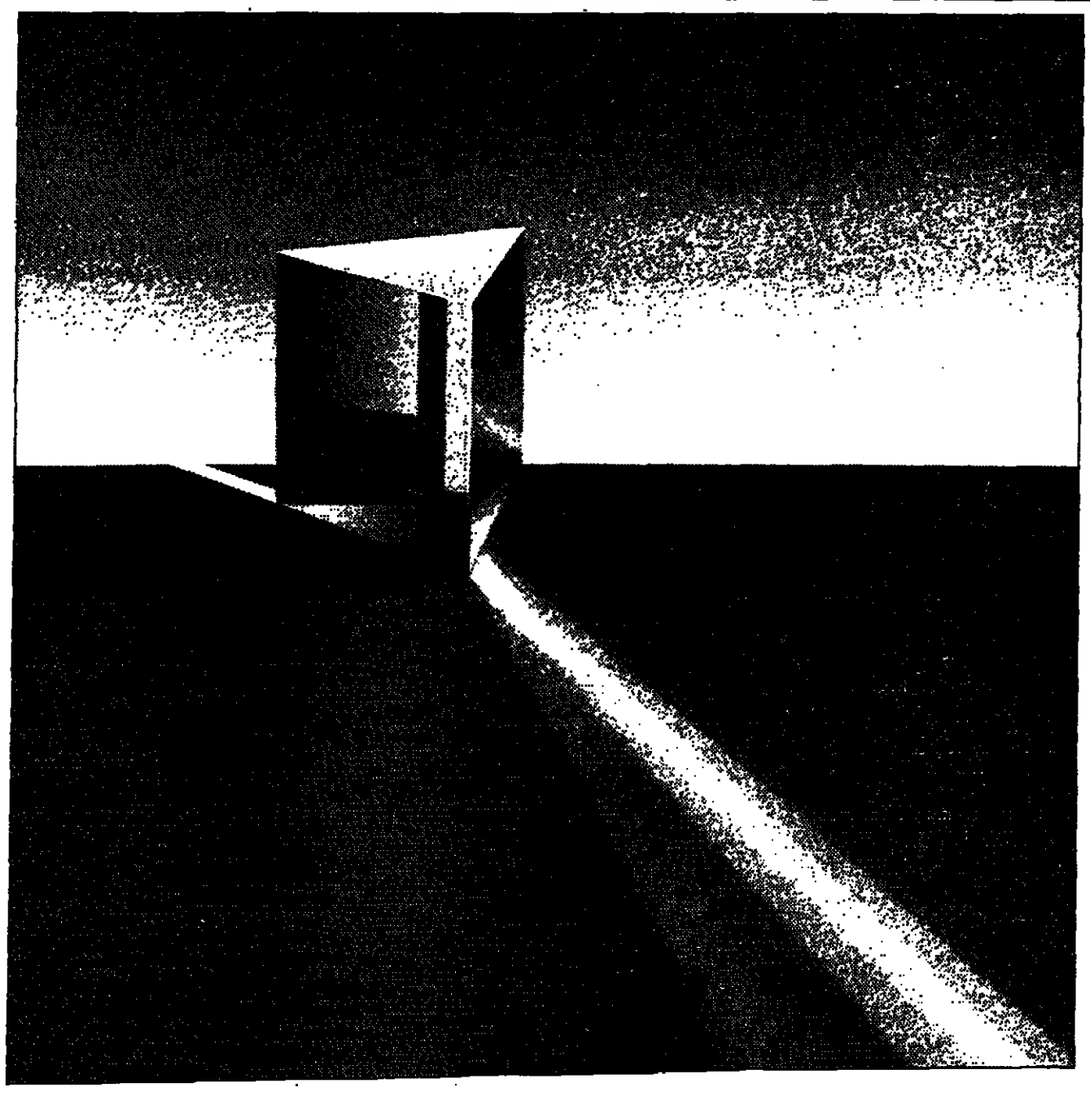
The others, including a teacher, died in attacks either last night or police said.

Indian Officials Call for New Voting in Bi

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI) — Elections will have to be held a some parts of Bihar state, where balloting was disrupted by the election violence since independence, officials said today.

Voting for state legislators was held in nine states last week. Opp politicians have said squads working for Prime Minister Indira instigated campaign violence that resulted in 60 deaths, but Mrs. has denied responsibility.

The state election office in Bihar requested the federal election co sion to hold another round of elections in 26 constituencies where boxes were stolen and other irregularities occurred. The commissio some areas will have to vote again on Thursday. Mrs. Gandhi's Con Party has secured 151 of 324 seats in Bihar, with 36 not yet decided.



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S. Gas Ration Plan ewed as Inefficient

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

INGTON, June 3 (LAT) Carter administration's ined standby gasoline ra- lan would take 15 months to operation and would be cient that 10 million to 15 rivers would not receive ra- ons, a federal official said .

e official, Douglas Robin- ty administrator of the ent of Energy's Economic y Administration, urged to approve it quickly any- use, "for better or worse, have at the moment."

an will be submitted to the nd Senate within two ng with a request for $100 start preliminary work on ng program if one should d, Mr. Robinson told the n Subcommittee of the ergy Committee.

ennett Johnston, D-La., committee chairman, is an alternative plan for han- mergency shortage of gas- increase of $2 to $5 in the x on every gallon, with the ebated to drivers through hholding on their federal axes. The tax would be gh enough to depress con- of gasoline, making de- ich scarce supplies.

nston plan assumes that of drastically higher pric- pump would force people s gasoline, even though d get the tax back in the reduced withholding on hecks.

leaded for Defeat

al subcommittee members Johnston that Congress ely to give the president to raise gasoline taxes by They noted that the ad- n's current effort to raise nts a gallon apparently is defeat.

ingling among subcom- mbers underlined the dif- preparing for an emergen- eryone is sure will come, ergency far greater than Iranian crisis, which in- ly 5 percent of U.S. oil likely to occur sometime in the 1980s, both government and industry officials say.

To cope with the loss of perhaps 20 percent of the nation's normal gasoline supplies, the administration has devised a plan to distribute available gasoline on the basis of automobile registrations.

The government would distribute ration coupons to drivers, who would hand them in at service stations when they buy gasoline. People could buy and sell coupons among themselves in a so-called "white market." For example, a person who needed more gasoline than the basic allotment of 42 gallons a month could buy additional coupons from someone else.

It would take at least a year to compile a national list of car registrations, Mr. Robinson told the subcommittee.

Additional 90 Days

After the government had a national list, and its ration plan was ready, it would take another 90 days to put the plan into effect, he said. From the day Congress approved the appropriation until rationing could begin, a minimum of 15 months would have elapsed.

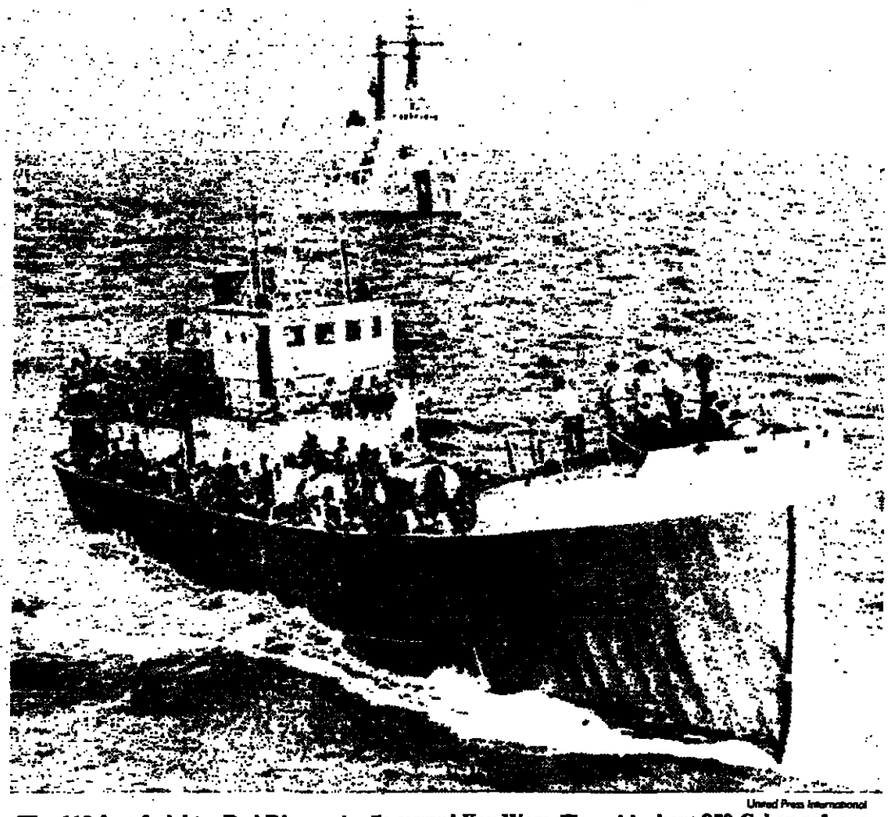
Since Americans move frequently, the best computer file would be quickly outdated.

Mr. Robinson also said that the government would not have current addresses for 10 million to 15 million drivers and therefore would be unable to send them ration "checks," which would be exchanged at banks, supermarkets or other selected locations for the actual coupons.

The cumbersome system would require hundreds of employees and cost $2 billion a year to operate, according to the Department of Energy.

The standby plan was originally scheduled to go to Congress in February, but has been delayed for revision at the department and in the White House.

During an emergency, the president could proclaim a need for rationing, but either house of Congress could block actual imposition of the program.



United Press International

The 118-foot freighter Red Diamond sails toward Key West, Fla., with about 850 Cuban refugees aboard. Two U.S. Coast Guard cutters accompany it as it reaches a point 40 miles from shore.

Cuban Refugee Arrivals Pass 100,000 As Packed Freighter Reaches Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., June 3 (AP) — The number of Cuban refugees reaching the United States since the boat crossings began 45 days ago passed 100,000 today with the arrival of 847 persons aboard a single ship, the freighter Red Diamond V.

The 118-foot vessel, which had its Panamanian registry revoked overnight, was towed into Key West shortly before 9 a.m. U.S. marshals took into custody the ship's owner, captain, crew and those who chartered the vessel for its trip to the Cuban port of Mariel. They will face a bond hearing before a federal magistrate.

Earlier, Federal Emergency Management Agency officials had put the total number of refugees at 99,419. The Red Diamond V and several other refugee-laden vessels arrived after that count and a new official total was not immediately available.

Between midnight and 7 a.m. today, 18 other boats carrying 2,259 refugees tied up at Key West.

Engine Trouble

U.S. Coast Guard spokesmen said the cutter Point Spencer took the Red Diamond V under tow early this morning after the ship developed engine trouble while nearing Key West. Federal officials said the ship was given permission to enter U.S. waters for humanitarian reasons. That permission came after the ship's masters indicated they wanted to go to the Bahamas.

Officials are concerned that Cuban-Americans are now chartering foreign vessels to circumvent the ban on U.S. boats handling the traffic.

The 276-foot motor vessel Rio Indio entered the Mariel harbor on Sunday, said Coast Guard Lt. Norris Turner. The ship, which could carry as many as 4,000 refugees, apparently was chartered by 37 exiles from Tampa, Fla., he said. It would be the largest vessel used in the refugee flotilla.

The Red Diamond V apparently was chartered about three weeks ago, before President Carter ordered the ban, but the Rio Indio was chartered Thursday, Lt. Turner said, and left from the Grand Cayman Islands. A Coast Guard party boarded the Rio Indio about 120 miles west of Mariel, he said, and tried unsuccessfully to dissuade the freighter's captain from continuing.

"We have no jurisdiction over a foreign-registered ship in international waters. We can't force it to stop," Lt. Turner said. "We're concerned that this foreign vessel problem could escalate."

A federal official who asked to remain anonymous said foreign vessels "are subject to U.S. laws and penalties when they enter U.S. waters. But obviously, that hasn't been a deterrent. We have 96,000 Cubans here to prove that."

Meanwhile, U.S. Navy officials reported a dramatic at-sea transfer of an estimated 200 refugees from a ship that sank soon afterward. Lt. Cmdr. Robert Shade said the refugees and crew were transferred to the USS Shreveport, an amphibious-warfare ship, late last night just before the 118-foot Solano went down.

At Fort Chaffee, Ark., officials today resumed processing the 18,000 Cuban refugees looking for new homes in the United States, with hundreds of armed troops standing guard to prevent renewed rioting.

The sprawling Army Reserve base was quiet last night, according to a spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. He said 87 refugees were being held in the stockade today either for criminal involvement or for their role as apparent leaders in Sunday's rioting, which left about 60 persons with injuries, most of them minor.

Saudis Remove Ban On British Concorde

JIDDA, June 3 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia has canceled its ban on supersonic flights in its airspace by the British Airways Concorde, airline officials said here today.

On May 9, the Saudis denied the British airline permission to fly over their territory at supersonic speeds, citing noise complaints. Airline officials in London said then that the British showing of the television film "Death of a Princess," recounting the executions of a Saudi princess and her lover, may also have been a factor.

Kennedy Persistent, Carter Secure

Final Effort in Major Primaries

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy campaigned coast to coast yesterday in a last-ditch effort to defeat President Carter in today's three major presidential primaries and somehow shatter the incumbent's overwhelming accumulation of national convention delegates.

With 580 delegates at stake in New Jersey, Ohio and California, and 116 others in five smaller states, Mr. Carter was secure in his expectation that no matter how many delegates Sen. Kennedy won today, his own total would still go substantially beyond the 1,666 needed for nomination at the Democratic convention in New York in August.

But the challenger's nonstop stumping caused Mr. Carter's campaign concern about how well he might do today, especially in New Jersey and California, and whether his showing would encourage Sen. Kennedy to press on in the remote hope that instead of uniting behind the president in the next two months, Democrats would desert him.

In Newark, N.J., Sen. Kennedy said the president's economic policies had created a depression in some urban areas. Then he told a rally in Cleveland: "We are willing to have a mild recession if there's only one job lost — and that's Jimmy Carter's." He flew on to rallies in San Jose, Calif., and Los Angeles.

Mr. Carter kept a lower profile, although his wife, Rosalynn, campaigned in New Jersey and Rhode Island. A spokesman said Mr. Carter was working on preparations for a congressional battle over the budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 and was beginning work on the following year's budget.

A key Carter supporter called the absence of attention-getting presidential activity "a strategy — or at least it's a strategy if we win big. If we lose, then it was a mistake."

Another top campaign figure said the Carter-Mondale campaign was deliberately avoiding claiming it already had 1,666 delegates, although its own figuring puts it over the top. The New York Times count of delegates won by Mr. Carter, or clearly projected from incomplete state selection processes, is 1,642.

There were nine Republican primaries today, in the three big states and in Rhode Island, West Virginia, South Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Mississippi (which has no Democratic primary), with 423 delegates at stake. But with former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California now unopposed for nomination, they have almost no significance.

Still, Mr. Reagan campaigned all day yesterday in California. He used a tuna boat in San Diego harbor as a platform to denounce government regulation. The vessel is about to be reregistered in Mexico to escape U.S. regulations against catching dolphins, which Mr. Reagan said was an example of "self-defeating regulation."

The dolphin regulations, he said, had turned the tuna fleet into an example of "one of the most endangered species in America today, the family-owned and inherited and passed-on business."

Most of the Democratic primaries were expected to be close, except for Rhode Island, where Sen. Kennedy was favored, and Montana, where Mr. Carter was considered well ahead.

Of the big states, Mr. Carter appears to hold a lead in Ohio. Both sides say Sen. Kennedy is stronger in New Jersey and California than in Ohio, where the president spent his only campaign day of the year.

But in neither California nor New Jersey was there a clear favorite, and Sen. Kennedy's 2,927 miles of flying yesterday were an effort to gain a final-day edge. And yesterday was not the end: The Massachusetts senator scheduled a factory appearance in Los Angeles this morning, to be followed by a cross-country flight and a press conference in Newark this afternoon.

Trying to combat Sen. Kennedy's attacks on her husband's economic policies, Mrs. Carter said in Providence, R.I., yesterday: "We really believe that inflation will start turning down by the end of the summer and will be considerably lower by the end of the year." In New Jersey, she predicted party unity after the primaries, saying Mr. Carter looked forward to Sen. Kennedy's support.

Sen. Kennedy ducked questions about what he would do if he lost in California and New Jersey.

Murder Charge Dropped Against Nurse in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, June 3 (UPI) — A judge has dismissed a murder charge against a nurse who was accused of switching off life-support equipment hooked to a critically ill patient. The nurse, Jani Adams, said she would resume her career.

District Judge Michael Wendell ruled on Friday that there was insufficient evidence that the patient, Vincent Fraser, had died of anything but the cancer for which he was hospitalized. Mrs. Adams, 32, was the nurse in charge of the intensive care unit when Fraser, 52, died on March 3. A grand jury indictment had accused her of halting his oxygen supply.

The indictment followed an investigation begun when another nurse told police that she had overheard hospital employees discussing a nurse nicknamed "Death's Angel," who allegedly had hastened the deaths of terminally ill patients.

After the charges were dismissed, Mrs. Adams said she would return to nursing. "I am a nurse," she said. "I will go back to Sunrise Hospital, as far as I know."

One of her two attorneys said he might file civil suits for damage to her reputation. "It will take us awhile to make a determination," he said. "There has been a great wrong done to this little girl and to one of the great hospitals in the United States. Now the question is what do we do to clear her reputation."

'Death of Princess' Shown in Australia

SYDNEY, June 3 (UPI) — The controversial British film "Death of a Princess" was shown on television here last night, but there were only 12 telephoned reactions: six in favor, four against and two bomb threats, station executives said.

The Saudi government has assailed Britain over the film, which recounts the life of a Saudi princess and her lover who were executed for adultery. The Saudis claim that it offends the Moslem religion.

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ul Resumes Its Efforts Draft New Constitution

By Sam Jameson

June 3 (LAT) — The ominated South Korean nt resumed work today on nstitution amid growing a national charter will be without civilian political on and will be put to a n under martial law.

ember subcommittee of a nt-appointed council on nal revision went back to a two-week hiatus caused l upheaval. During that al martial law has been ed, all political activity d a new cabinet sworn in.

Korean newspapers censors reported that the t intends to complete a new constitution without the National Assembly, dy has compiled its own r a new charter.

e ban on political activi- ssembly, which was to convened May 20, was ed indefinitely.

tion of the government's nal deliberations raised mong foreign diplomats overnment may proceed eferendum under martial esident Park Chung Hee 2, when the present au- constitution was ap-

n the constitution re- rs after the nation's lead- y figure, Gen. Chon Too mitted his resignation as ector of the Korean Cen- igence Agency. Suh Ki pokesman for President Hah, said Gen. Chon was e post he assumed April because he had just been irman of a directorate of ling council, which was aturday.

hon also felt he had fin- rganization of the organi- hich under Park was used domestic politics well as foreign intelligence, Mr.

140 Ousted

sources said Gen. Chon 33 of the KCIA's top 40 nd had ousted about 100 ielon officials, replacing with younger KCIA ca- icers. Gen. Chon's ning, the foreign sources believed carried out for s: clearing the KCIA of and enlarging the gener- ce in the organization.

orruption under Park was May 17, when one of its ectors, Lee Hu Rak, was n suspicion of using pub- for illicit profiteering.

IA officials, the sources pocketed funds allocated to others.

appointed officers were likely to regard Gen. a benefactor, the sources new KCIA chief was to be in "a couple of days," a t spokesman said.

hon's resignation leaves two powerful posts. Since year, he has headed the ecurity Command, which ible for maintaining inter- y in the nation's 600,000-man forces. And since Saturday, he has been chairman of the standing committee of a national security committee,' a group expected to usurp the functions of the Cabinet.

The committee was to function as long as martial law remains in effect. No indication has been given as to how long that may be.

In another development, the Culture and Information Ministry announced it had closed the Seoul branch of the Kyodo News Agency of Japan and was considering deporting its Seoul correspondent, Kenjiro Hayashi. The ministry accused him of distorted reporting on a number of occasions since he arrived last August, but did not provide any details of its charges.

Alleged Plot to Give Nuclear Data to Rebels

South Africa Convicts White of Terrorism

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 (AP) — A judge found a white researcher guilty today on five charges of terrorism connected with an alleged plot to feed information about South African nuclear and other energy facilities to black nationalist guerrillas.

The conviction of Renfrew Christie, 30, a research scientist at the University of Cape Town, followed the sabotage late Sunday of fuel tanks at an oil-from-coal plant and a refinery south of Johannesburg.

Christie was not accused of involvement in the explosions, for which the outlawed African National Congress has claimed responsibility. But during his trial it was alleged that he dealt with an ANC official who, authorities said today, may have been linked to the refinery bombings.

The convicted man faces a minimum penalty of five years in prison and a maximum of death. Sentencing is scheduled for Friday. He can appeal the conviction.

The bombings, the first strike by ANC guerrillas against South African industry, pose the biggest threat yet to the last white-minority government on the African continent.

Supreme Court Justice C.F. Eloff, who heard the Christie case, said the defendant had met Frene Ginwala, an ANC official, and discussed supplying the black militant group with information about South African nuclear, oil and coal installations. Christie was accused of having stolen plans of a South African nuclear plant under construction.

The defendant, former deputy president of the National Union of South African Students, pleaded not guilty to all seven charges filed against him under the Terrorism Act and was acquitted on two.

South African Police Minister Louis le Grange said Miss Ginwala had provided support to Joe Slovo, a white member of the outlawed South African Communist Party. The minister called him the mastermind behind ANC sabotage attacks in South Africa.

The refinery attacks late Sunday came after six weeks of school boycotts by tens of thousands of nonwhite pupils who are protesting inferior education for nonwhites under the government's apartheid policy.

The explosions set ablaze millions of dollars worth of petroleum products.

A police spokesman said limpet mines were used to blow up the fuel tanks. Three actual blasts caused four or five subsequent explosions, the South African Press Association reported.

Time bombs also were planted at the offices near Johannesburg of the U.S. consortium Fluor, which has contracted to build two oil-from-coal plants, but were found and defused.

In claiming responsibility for the raid, an ANC spokesman said yesterday in London that it was "part and parcel of our general offensive" against South Africa's white rulers.

The African National Congress was banned in 1960 after it led a protest against carrying identity cards that sparked a riot in which police killed 69 blacks. After nationwide riots in 1976, in which more than 600 blacks were killed, the group began to make headway in its guerrilla struggle.

An estimated 4,000 black students fled the country for military training abroad. Records of security trials over the last few years include evidence of guerrilla training in African National Congress camps in the Soviet Union, Tanzania and Angola.

The government is training black regional battalions to keep out the increasing numbers of guerrillas slipping across the borders, apparently via Mozambique and Swaziland, and is expected to step up arrests of guerrilla suspects at home after Sunday's attack.

The blasts at facilities of Sasol, the South African energy corporation, follow a series of guerrilla assaults in the last year. At least 70 blacks have been tried since January in connection with attacks on police stations, attempting to blow up railway lines and other sabotage.

According to surveys here, the guerrilla actions increasingly are winning sympathy from the country's 19 million blacks.

Three guerrillas killed by police after they took 25 hostages in a suburban Pretoria bank siege last January are revered as heroes in black communities.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha has urged the ruling Nationalist Party to allow improvements in black status to avoid a revolution against the 4.4 million whites. He has met severe resistance from conservatives.

Police Actions

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 (UPI) — Police hunted nationwide for the authors of the oil-installation raids and met violent incidents in the school boycott by colored (mixed-race) and Indian students today.

In Cape Town, fire caused extensive damage to a primary school for mixed-race pupils and there were several incidents of rock throwing.

In the Durban area, thousands of Indian students were expelled because they had refused to return to class. At least 16 Indian students regarded as ringleaders in the boycott were arrested in the Johannesburg area.

Soviet Planes Off Japan

TOKYO, June 3 (Reuters) — Japanese interceptors were scrambled today as two Soviet Tupolov 95 bomber-spy planes flew over the Pacific Ocean near Japan, the Defense Ministry said.

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4 European Copter Makers Challenge U.S.

Joint Projects Illustrate Trend

By Paul Lewis

YEOVIL, England (NYT) — Europe's four largest makers of helicopters are preparing for a series of joint assaults on the world helicopter market, which is being expanded by rising military tension and the boom in offshore oil drilling.

But the alliances being forged among Britain's Westland Helicopter, Augusta of Italy, West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and Aerospatiale, the French state-owned combine, illustrate a more general trend in Europe toward collaborative production of expensive military hardware. Such joint projects increasingly threaten the export sales of U.S. arms makers.

"Cooperation is the name of the game in Europe now," said Jeffrey Jones, director of advanced engineering at Westland Helicopter's headquarters in this western England town. "We're building a wall around the European market."

Three current developments illustrate the point.

This month, Westland set up a joint company with Augusta of Italy to develop a new anti-submarine helicopter, code-named EH-101, for the British and Italian navies in the 1990s at a total cost of some $500 million.

Total Sales Goal

Although British and Italian naval orders are not expected to total much more than 100 units, Westland executives hope for total worldwide sales of around 750 at a 1980 price of $4.2 million each.

While sales to the armed forces of other countries are likely to account for most of the joint company's activity, Westland also expects brisk demand for a planned civilian helicopter that can be used for ferrying crews and equipment to offshore oil rigs, for mineral surveying, lumber lifting and other jobs in difficult terrain for which helicopters are increasingly employed.

Meanwhile, late last year, the West German and French governments gave Messerschmitt and Aerospatiale the green light to start developing a new helicopter, which can fire anti-tank missiles, for their armies in the late 1980s. The West German Army is expected to buy about 200 and the French Army half that figure, but both companies also hope for export orders.

Finally, Westland and Aerospatiale are discussing a new cooperative agreement to replace the one signed in 1968 under which they have jointly developed and built three different helicopters, the Gazelle, the Puma and the Lynx, for their national forces and for civilian use.

The logical next step, according to a close aide to Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, head of Aerospatiale, is for Westland to help the French company develop its planned replacement for the Puma, called the Super Puma, while Aerospatiale would help Westland with a replacement for its aging Sea King series.

The roots of such cooperation lie partly in the desire of European governments to build up their own high-technology industries and the realization that they can only do so if they work together.

But another factor, Westland executives said, has been the reluctance of the big U.S. manufacturers, such as Bell Helicopter, a unit of Textron Inc., and Sikorsky Aircraft, a division of the United Technologies Corp., to continue licensing European production of their machines, as they did in the 1950s and 1960s, only to find the European builders outselling them in third markets.

As a result, the four European helicopter manufacturers signed a basic agreement in 1975 to work together as closely as possible to develop new helicopters to meet Europe's military and civil needs.

Since then, European helicopter companies have found many outlets for their products, not only through continued strong military demand, but also by the sudden, explosive growth of civilian demand for big helicopters.

In the past, Westland executives said, military demand usually made up about two-thirds of the world helicopter market measured in the cash value of sales. But in the United States, where the overall helicopter market is now growing by 14 percent a year, civilian demand is forecast to become equal to military demand by the mid-1980s. The same trends are starting to appear in Europe.

Bell Protested Sale

Aerospatiale broke into the U.S. market last year with a sale of 90 short-range helicopters to the U.S. Coast Guard over competition from Bell and Sikorsky. At the time, Bell protested the purchase under the terms of the Buy America Act.

In Europe, joint production of a new helicopter adds between 20 and 30 percent to the cost of development by a single company, according to Mr. Jones of Westland. But he said Europe's helicopter makers had found the extra cost worth paying, because collaborative production agreements were less likely to fall victim to sudden cuts in government defense spending than those at individual companies.

Another advantage, Mr. Jones said, is that two salesmen — that is, a "jointly developed market" — are better than one.



CHRISTIAN DIALOGUE — Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic prelates and theologians gather outside the Monastery of Saint John the Divine on the Greek island of Patmos for the first dialogue on Catholic-Orthodox reunification since the schism of 1054. The heads of the delegations, holding hands in the front row, are Cardinal Johannes Willebrand, the Catholic archbishop of Utrecht, the Netherlan[ds] and Metropolitan Meliton of Chalcedon, Turkey. The [dia]logue was set by Pope John Paul II and Ecumenical Pa[tri]arch Dimitrios I, the Orthodox leader, in Istanbul last ye[ar].

Censorship of 'Tin Drum' Divides Ontari[o]

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, June 3 (NYT) — An Ontario government board's decision to censor parts of the Academy Award-winning film "The Tin Drum" has ignited another in a running series of emotional controversies here over what control, if any, governments should have over film entertainment.

Under Canadian law, each of the 10 provinces has the power to screen all motion pictures before they are shown publicly. Each may prohibit any film or demand that certain cuts be made before approval is granted. The Ontario Board of Censorship, a panel of seven men and women, regularly demands cuts or forbids films that receive wide public acclaim and no censorship elsewhere, even in neighboring provinces.

In previous decisions, the Ontario board, which oversees 40 percent of the national movie market, has banned "Pretty Baby," the story of a teen-age prostitute in a New Orleans brothel; "Luna," and "In Praise of Older Women," a film that received much of its early financing from another Canadian government agency.

The latest controversy centers on "The Tin Drum," which won this year's Oscar for best foreign film. Based on a novel by Gunter Grass, it is the story of a child in prewar Europe who at the age of 3 sees the crassness and hypocrisy of the surrounding adult world and decides to stop growing. Some of the events he views over the years and participates in involve sex acts, some implied and some almost totally explicit.

The Ontario board, which was established under the Theaters Act of 1911, does not make public its decisions or reasons. Distributors are prohibited from discussing [cuts] have been ordered. Most [movie]goers in Ontario are never [told] that a film has been altered.

But in an unusual move rec[ently] Frank Drea, Ontario's minist[er] consumer relations, who had [not] seen the film, publicly outlined ordered cuts and said the fact those segments were not cen[sored] in Quebec and British Colu[mbia] was irrelevant.

"We have standards in this [prov]ince, and these standards [are] overwhelmingly supported by people of this province," said Drea, who in the past has led [efforts] to ban topless dancers and [wai]tresses in Ontario.

"We are not going to tolerate yo-yo telling us what we can," said Stephen Chesley, a spokes[man] for the movie's distributor, [the] World Mutual Pictures of Ca[nada]. "The board counts on this all[ow]ing over, but we won't let it h[ap]pen time."

The struggle erupted late in [1979] when the film was submitted for approval. According to info[rmed] board sources, two of the [five] saw "The Tin Drum" and w[ere] turbed by implied sex scenes [involv]ing the film's child protagonist, kar. They arranged a showi[ng] the full board, including D[r.] Sims, its chairman, a 65-ye[ar-old] former broadcaster who will [step] soon.

The orders to censor at least [three] scenes ignited the controversy [that] has included picketing, pet[itions], sarcastic columns and steady [fire] between opposing camps in the [let]ters columns of newspapers. [The] board's supporters praise such [gov]ernment protection and den[ounce] "child pornography."

Opponents of the board, a [civil] service agency, denounce gov[ern]ment interference in the arts, demand the board's abolition, immediate clearance of "The Drum." A newspaper cartoon[ist] icted Mr. Drea outside a Lass[o] saying, "The way she wagge[d] tail was utterly obscene."

"Nobody can be God [and] right 100 percent of the time," Sims said in a rare interview, "but you read all the bumpf about board and artistic integrity, [we] think we're wrong 100 perc[ent] the time. We look at movies, [1,]500 a year, all the time, [and] have a better viewpoint, rep[re]ing the majority opinion of th[e] ple of Ontario, than all these [men] up on their soapboxes."

He said controversies surro[und] one or two board decisions [each] and he wondered why th[e] viemakers resisted cuts [here] agreed to them in Britain.

Mr. Chesley sees a polari[za]between Ontario's increasing[ly] phisticated and liberal cities, [like] Toronto, and the rural areas, [that] have helped to elect Conse[rva]governments in the province [for] years.

"The new generation," he [said] "is more defiant and believes [it] knows better than some appo[int]board what it can see in movi[es]."

The lawyers for the film [are] trying to negotiate a resolution, Mr. Sims said: "The people [are] up with all this. Our de[ci]stands."

U.S. Jews Visit Frankfurt and Recall Their Expulsion

By John Vinocur

FRANKFURT (NYT) — Walter Speyer walked into the street here where the Gestapo arrested him in 1938.

Passersby saw a tall man with sleek silver hair, one of the kind loved by West German advertising agencies to portray Teutonic rectitude, just standing and looking and waiting.

The emotions that Mr. Speyer expected did not come. Nothing did.

"It was a test," he said. "Of myself. I wanted to test my own experience. I went to the exact spot where the Gestapo got me. I felt nothing. I was jailed, thrown out of this country, but I think we have to forgive and forget. We can't blame all the Americans for the crimes in Vietnam. The persecuted should do nothing to continue the persecution. Suppose Martin Luther King continued to hate whites . . ."

'Never Forget'

"No, no!" cried Erna Leopold. She was sitting next to Mr. Speyer with a small group of American Jews who returned to their native Frankfurt recently as guests of the city. Mrs. Leopold was furious. "Not hatred," she said, "but never forgive and never forget!"

Lotte Posner broke in. "Felt nothing?" she said. "I went to the place in Pforzheim where the Gestapo arrested us. Nov. 11, 1938. And my heart stopped again. It stood still, I tell you."

The conversations spurted ahead. Sitting in a hotel lobby, often speaking German with greater ease than English, the group had an almost eerie resemblance to the well-groomed West German pensioners who, seated on buses and trains, sometimes make foreigners and younger Germans wonder what they were doing during World War II.

The visitors were part of a group of 106 Jews, mostly in their 70s and 80s, who were brought to Frankfurt through a city council grant of $120,000. Mayor Walter Wallmann said the invitation was not only a gesture of reconciliation but also a statement of appreciation for the cultural and business accomplishments of the 30,000 Jews who lived in Frankfurt before the Nazis.

The visitors appeared to be divided into two groups: those for whom the humiliation and hurt of being driven from their homes could not be bought off with a boat trip on the Main River, a visit to the opera and a greeting from the mayor, and those like New York dwellers Mr. Speyer and Alfred Kahn, a retired butcher, who said, "I couldn't believe people would be so nice or so interested in me."

The history of Jewish achievement in Frankfurt goes back to the Middle Ages, encompassing such figures as Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founder of the banking family; Martin Buber, the philosopher; and Paul Ehrlich, a Nobel laureate in medicine. The history of the persecution of the city's Jews runs an almost parallel course, with murderous pogroms in 1241 and 1349 and the banishment of the Jewish community to a ghetto in 1462.

Those who had not come back to Germany before said they did not do so because they knew too much about the persecution and remembered the faces too well. Mrs. Joseph Adler, who lives in Livonia, Mich., said she came against the advice of her children.

"I remember an SS man coming to our house, and I told him he'd remember what he was doing to us for the rest of his life," she related. "The reason we never came back was that I was against running into all these people."

Chocolate-Coated

Now she and her husband judged things in the city with great reserve. Mr. Adler, who could trace his family in Frankfurt back to 1530 and who won the Iron Cross for valor in World War I, said: "I feel our reception is a bit chocolate-coated. I don't believe all this enthusiasm. Perhaps the people who welcomed us, but the general population, certainly not."

Mrs. Leopold, who lives in Southfield, Mich., agreed. Her husband, she said, was also a winner of the Iron Cross as a World War I fighter pilot and a prisoner of war. Suddenly in the mid-1930s she was not a German anymore, and now she said: "I think that many of them don't like the idea that we've been brought here. We haven't seen the truth. Just a bit of show. And no desire to meet old acquaintances."

Ruth Frank said that at a dinner, a woman asked her: "Are you really Jewish? You don't look it."

But there were experiences that seemed to have deeply touched the guests.

The Adlers went back to the street where Mrs. Adler lived and found an art gallery where her house had been. "The people at the gallery invited us for dinner and people from the neighborhood came in," Mrs. Adler said. "Obermann was the man's name. It was very nice, the best thing that happened to us."

Mrs. Posner told of visiting old family friends — "150 percent non-Nazis" — who looked after the graves of her parents.

There was agreement that the Germany, or at least the Frankfurt, that they once loved was gone. Among Germans the city's architecture is sometimes described as planless barbarity. Mrs. Adler found it "rebuilt without taste or feeling," and Mrs. Posner said "the whole character is lost."

"Yes, of course," Else Liebreich said. "But it's clean." Everyone laughed and drank their coffee.

Administration Opposes Sale to Pay Claims

Czechoslovak Gold in U.S. Stirs Dispute

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT) — Another dispute is shaping up between Congress and the Carter administration over the disposition of 18.4 metric tons of gold taken from Czechoslovakia by Nazi Germany and held in the United States since World War II.

Bills introduced in both houses would require the Treasury Department to sell the gold and use the money to settle in full the claims of 2,800 U.S. citizens and companies against Czechoslovakia for properties seized by the Communist government after it took control in 1948.

If the bills became law, the administration could head off the sale by negotiating an agremeent within 60 days under which Czechoslovakia would turn over a lump sum adequate to meet all certified U.S. claims. State Department specialists say it would not be possible to do this.

Both sides say the argument will be more intense than a similar dispute in 1974 because of the great rise in gold prices. In 1974, Congress blocked as inadequate a settlement with Czechoslovakia negotiated by the Nixon administration.

Illegal Act

The State Department contends that the U.S. claims must be settled by negotiation. It says the United States would be acting illegally if it sold the gold, which the Allied governments decided more than 30 years ago should be returned to Czechoslovakia.

Department officials say the ambassador in Prague, Francis Meehan, has begun preliminary discussions with Czechoslovak officials about new U.S. proposals for resolving the matter that they believe have reasonable prospects for success.

Sponsors of the bills point out that the State Department has been trying for three decades to negotiate satisfaction of the claims. They say there is precedent for the United States to sell the gold to reimburse the claimants.

Two Washington lawyers who advocate the legislation in behalf of the claimants also challenge the department's contention that the gold is in a category different from other Czechoslovak assets and that the agreement of Britain and France would be required to sell the gold now held in the United States.

Under the Paris Reparation Agreement of 1946, a tripartite commission of the United States, Britain and France was established to decide the claims of Allied governments to shares of the gold taken by Germany and to return agreed portions to the claimants. The commission had returned about six tons of the gold to Czechoslovakia when President Harry S Truman halted deliveries after the Communists took complete control in Prague. He said the United States would agree to resume deliveries only after the U.S. claims had been settled.

Subsequently, the United States seized a steel mill that a Czechoslovak state corporation had purchased from Americans and sold it for $8.5 million, which was eventually paid out in partial satisfaction of the U.S. claims.

This is one precedent cited by one of the sponsors of the legislation, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., and by the lawyers who support the bills.

In a background paper, the State Department said, "Our understanding is that the British and French governments would regard a unilateral attempt by the U.S. to seize the gold as illegal and that they would oppose it."

Department officials note privately that the gold taken by the Nazi government has a highly emotional as well as economic value for Czechoslovakia.

The Prague government has warned that it would regard enactment of the legislation as a violation of U.S. obligations under international law, a State Department official said.

Although the bills, introduced by Sen. Moynihan in the Senate and Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., in the House of Representatives, have bipartisan sponsorship, support is not unanimous.

The gold "is in our possession as trustee for the Allies and I don't believe it is within the reach of the courts," said Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio.

Swedish Train Toll at 13

STOCKHOLM, June 3 (UPI) — Police found a 13th body today while searching through the wreckage of two trains that collided yesterday.

U.S. Halts Passion-Play Promotio[n]

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — The Pentagon has ordered m[ili]tary officials to stop promoting U.S. soldier tours to West Ger[ma]ny's Oberammergau Passion play after agreeing with a Jewish gro[up] that the play has an anti-Semitic tone.

"The promotion . . . is indeed inappropriate in view of [the] play's sectarian nature and, in particular, the interpretation by so[me] that it projects an anti-Semitic tone," Maj. Gen. Dean Tice wr[ote] Theodore Freedman of New York's B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamat[ion] League last month.

"Accordingly, I have directed that all promotion of the Oberam[mer]gau Passion play by the Armed Forces Recreation Centers [and] other Department of Defense activity cease immediately and that [no] reference be made in the future to promote similar commercial [or] tarian events," wrote the general, who is deputy assistant secret[ary] of defense for military personnel policy.

Mr. Freedman had written the Pentagon on April 10 to objec[t to] the promotion of tours to the Passion play. He said that "this hig[hly] sectarian and controversial play has historically been a signific[ant] source for the perpetuation of anti-Semitism."

The pageant, performed every 10 years in the southern West G[er]man village of Oberammergau, depicts the life and crucifixion [of] Jesus.

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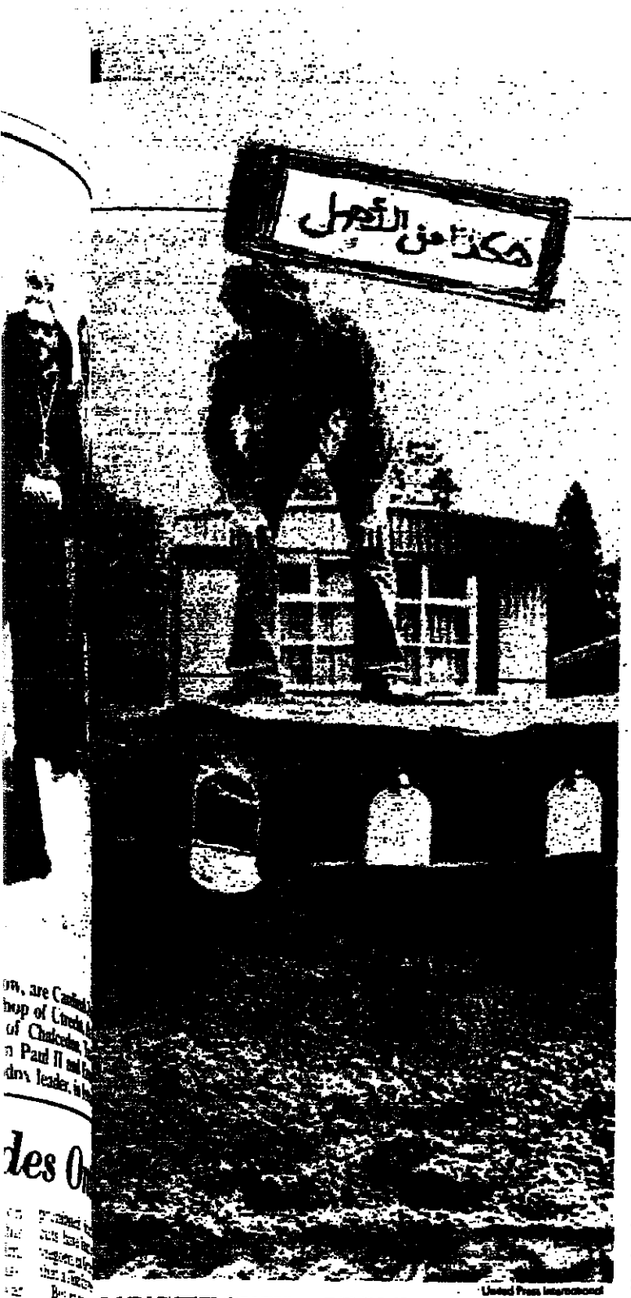
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DDLING THROUGH — Bill Pfeifer, a resident of a trail-urt in Castle Rock, Wash., finds that getting to his mail-s not quite as easy as it used to be. Mud as deep as five vas generated by recent eruptions of Mount St. Helens.

U.S. Is Said to Weigh Renewal of Argentine Arms Aid

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP) — The Carter administration, concerned about growing Soviet ties with Argentina, has decided to seek an improvement in U.S.-Argentine relations that some U.S. officials hope will result in a resumption of American military aid to that country.

The administration has been barred by law since 1978 from giving military assistance to Argentina, on the grounds that the government of President Jorge Videla has seriously violated human rights.

However, U.S. officials are known to hope that the policy shift being set in motion will improve the climate sufficiently that, by next year, the administration will be in a position to tell Congress that U.S. interests would be best served by relaxing the prohibition on military aid.

The administration's decision resulted from a recently completed interdepartmental review, ordered by the White House, of all aspects of U.S. policy toward Argentina.

According to sources familiar with what went on, the review process touched off intense controversy between officials who see the policy shift as a retreat from the administration's advocacy of human rights and those whose primary concern is to deter what they see as a Soviet bid for greater influence with the third-largest country in Latin America.

Prompting the reassessment was concern over Argentina's decision earlier this year to make large-scale grain sales to the Soviet Union as the United States was trying to mount a partial international grain embargo against Moscow in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Since then, the Videla government, despite its strongly anti-Communist, rightist domestic policies, has actively encouraged greater trade and other links with Moscow. That has caused concern about an expanded Soviet-Argentine relationship that might ultimately see Argentina turning to Moscow for military equipment.

In the review, the sources said, the Defense Department, the National Security Council staff and the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs cited the Soviet connection as demonstrating the need for the United States to improve relations with Argentina and get into a position where it can exercise more influence with the Videla government.

According to the sources, that argument was vehemently opposed by Patricia Derian, the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. Miss Derian has been outspoken in her criticism of the Videla government's human rights record and on at least one occasion is understood to have threatened to resign if Washington softened its stance toward Argentina. However, Miss Derian is expected to leave the State Department shortly.

To support the argument that human rights in Argentina are improving, administration officials say that the incidence of disappearances — cases of government opponents who vanish and are presumed to have been killed — has dwindled from around 400 in 1978 to 44 in 1979.

However, that argument is at variance with a report recently released by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States. It accused Argentina's military government of massive rights violations, including murder and torture, and concluded that "the thousands of disappeared detainees . . . can with reason be presumed dead."

The State Department's annual human rights report on Argentina, issued in February, noted that the number of disappearances has "declined significantly," but said that phenomenon seemed more the result of the government's success in wiping out leftist opposition than any softening of its repressive policies. The report also found that torture, summary imprisonment and other repressive tactics are still being used in Argentina.

Still, the sources said, the dominant mood in administration policy-making circles is that the time is ripe to attempt a new dialogue with Argentina. They noted that the review group's recommendation was that the planned dialogue should focus on what a source called "the totality of U.S.-Argentine interests," and added that it would be a mistake to assume that the sole purpose is restore U.S. military aid to Argentina.

However, the sources conceded, the Videla government has made clear that any increased Argentine cooperation with U.S. global policies ultimately will depend on a resumption of military assistance. Argentina, long a major military client, rejected U.S. assistance in 1977 on the grounds that U.S. pressures on human rights were an interference in its internal affairs.

Replacement Named For Hodding Carter

WASHINGTON, June 3 (Reuters) — John Trattner, a career Foreign Service officer, is to succeed Hodding Carter 3d as State Department spokesman, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Trattner, 48, served as press office director and deputy spokesman at the start of the Carter administration and has been a special assistant to Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state.

U.S. Denies Shift in Concern

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT) — The State Department said yesterday that the Carter administration had not relaxed its concern for human rights violations in Argentina but was making efforts in other areas to improve relations with that country.

"There has been no shift in our policy with respect to human rights in Argentina," said Hodding Carter 3d, the department spokesman. "There has been no lessening of the commitment to that subject."

He had been asked about news reports that the administration had decided to seek an improvement in relations with Argentina's military government and that in consequence his wife, Patricia Derian, would resign as assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. Hodding Carter plans to leave his post in July.

Mr. Carter said that the quote attributed to Miss Derian was "about two weeks old," that she had no intention of resigning but planned to complete her term of office next January, and that "she is confident there is no change in our human rights policy toward Argentina." He added, "I know of no commitments about any resumption of military aid."

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U.S. Re-Evaluates Safety of A-Plant Near Volcano

By Bryce Nelson

INGTON, June 3 (LAT) ht of eruptions at Mount St. the government is re-evalu-safety of the nation's larg-ear power plant, 33 miles meters) southwest of the

we do it right when we li-he plant, or should we take look at it because of the " asked C.M. Trammell, lear Regulatory Commis-ensing project manager for an nuclear plant.

rammell said yesterday that ordered the commission's ces division to conduct the evaluation two weeks ago, fter the May 18 eruption. t, 42 miles (67 kilometers) Portland, is on the Oregon e Columbia River.

Mr. Trammell said, the ion has not found suffi-ety reasons — from the t of volcanic activity — lant to remain closed after week in June. It is sched-reopen then after an 11-utdown for refueling and odification.

g was detected at the Tro-during the seismic activity St. Helens, according to Broehl, assistant vice presi-generation, engineering struction for the Portland Electric Co., operator of megawatt, pressurized-wa-r facility.

roehl said the main prob-ed by the volcano so far n ash deposit of about an an inch after the second May 25. He said the effect was no more harmful to the plant that "a severe dust storm."

Expecting the plant to reopen on schedule, Mr. Broehl said: "I don't think that mountain is capable of doing anything to hurt our plant."

Both Mr. Trammell and Lynn Frank, director of the Oregon Department of Energy, said yesterday that the utility must demonstrate satisfactory strengthening of its structures at the plant to resist earthquake shock before their agencies will permit it to reopen.

Both said that strengthening had been called for before the eruptions and had nothing to do with the volcanic activity.

The nuclear commission is now requiring the utility to strengthen masonry walls at the plant's auxiliary building, the fuel building and the control building to withstand greater seismic stress, Mr. Trammell said. Those modifications must be completed before the plant reopens. "We're going to review these modifications very carefully," Mr. Frank said.

The earthquakes produced by Mount St. Helens have not been strong enough to test the plant's existing seismic capacity, officials said.

The Trojan plant began producing power in 1976. It has operated about 60 percent of the time, according to the NRC, and has been run at an average of 49.4 percent of capacity. The power from the plant is distributed throughout the Portland metropolitan area and in the Willamette River valley south to Salem.

Obituaries

itcher Rube Marquard, t Baseball Mark in 1912

IMORE, June 3 (UPI) — William (Rube) Marquard, ll of Fame pitcher who set a eague baseball record by 19 consecutive games in d Sunday night of cancer.

arquard, a lefthander, put three consecutive 20-victo-s in 1911, 1912 and 1913 New York Giants under Graw. He teamed with an-ll of Fame pitcher, Christy on, to lead the Giants to nsecutive National League during those years.

mpiled a won-lost record of for the Giants, the Brook-gers, the Cincinnati Reds Boston Red Sox before re-1925.

Marquard's father, the chief of the city of Cleveland, se for baseball, and when tarted to play professional-d him never to return home e two went 10 years with-king.

arquard acquired the nick-Rube" early in his career, newspaper likened him to famous lefthander, Phila-Rube Waddell. He was the Hall of Fame in 1971.

Pierre Arpels

YORK, June 3 (NYT) — rpels, 61, the chief designer leef & Arpels, died after a ss last week in Paris, where d out of the headquarters a store of the jewelry com-Place Veudome.

Although Mr. Arpels never publicly mentioned his clients by name, his office walls were hung with photographs of Jacqueline Onassis, Princess Grace of Monaco and Cristina Ford wearing Van Cleef & Arpels jewelry. Mr. Arpels also had himself photographed with a copy of the crown he designed for the former Empress Farah of Iran in 1967.

Arthur C. Nielsen

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP) — Arthur C. Nielsen, 83, the founder and director of the marketing research company known for its television and radio ratings, died Sunday.

He founded the A.C. Nielsen Co. in 1923. It went broke twice in the early 1930s before successfully turning to research into consumer buying habits. The company operates in 23 countries and provides 80 business services.

Marie-Jeanne Durry

PARIS, June 3 (IHT) — Marie-Jeanne Durry, 79, a poet, writer and professor emeritus of French literature at the Sorbonne, died yesterday.

Mrs. Durry's late husband, Marcel Durry, also was a professor and writer. She was the author of collections of poems under such titles as "Mon Ombre" and "Le Huitieme Jour" and studies of Chateaubriand, Stendhal, Marivaux, Flaubert, Apollinaire and Giraudoux.

U.S. Backs Plaintiff in Torture Suit

By Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK, June 3 (WP) — The government has given its support to a suit seeking to establish that foreign torturers who come to the United States risk being sued here for their crimes.

In response to a request from the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals, the Justice and State departments wrote a memorandum supporting the plaintiffs' claim that torture violates the law of nations and that there is a judicially enforceable remedy in the United States for torture committed abroad.

In its argument, the government noted that international law has changed over the years.

"Before the turn of the century, and even after, it was generally thought that a nation's treatment of its own citizens was beyond the purview of international law. [But] today a nation has an obligation under international law to respect the right of its citizens to be free of official torture," the friend-of-the-court brief said.

If the United States refused to establish the right of private individuals to sue their torturers in U.S. courts, it "might seriously damage the credibility of our nation's commitment to the protection of human rights," the departments said.

The suit was brought by the father and sister of Joselito Filartiga, 17, who allegedly was tortured to death in Paraguay by a policeman, Americo Pena Irala.

It was filed in Brooklyn, N.Y., after Mr. Pena was found by immigration officials to be living there without a valid visa. The section of the U.S. Code under which the suit was brought gives U.S. courts jurisdiction over violations of the law of nations, but had only been used for commercial claims, not human rights cases.

Mr. Pena's attorney told the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn that to apply the law to human rights violations would open the door "for any alien who chances to catch an official of a foreign government in the United States against whom he thinks he has a claim."

Mr. Pena, who was arrested in April, 1979, was deported to Paraguay after the District Court ruled it did not have jurisdiction over the case.

The plaintiffs, Joel and Dolly Filartiga, then appealed to the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which asked the State Department for an opinion.

Bomb Explodes in Milan

MILAN, June 3 (UPI) — A large exploded in a van parked outside Milan police headquarters early today, damaging nearby buildings but causing no injuries, police reported.

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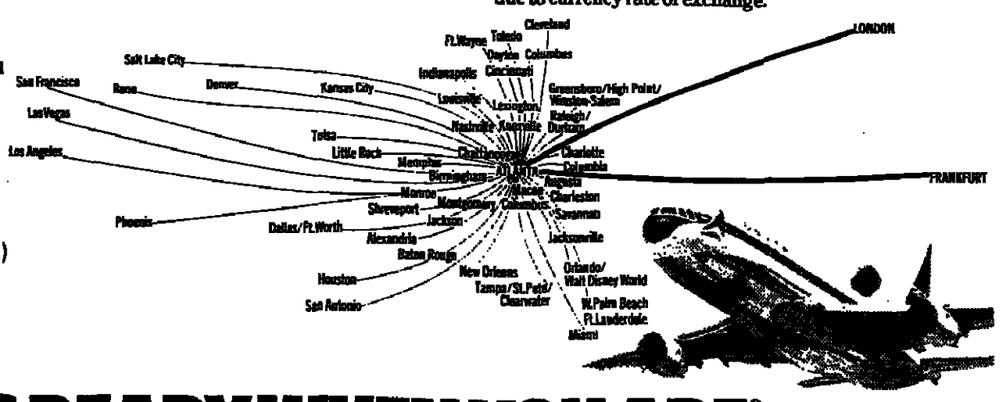
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DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE®

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Wednesday, June 4, 1980

An EEC Budget Cease-Fire

The battle lines were drawn in Dublin, it looked like Armageddon in Luxembourg, and at the last moment in Brussels there was a cease-fire. On June 12 and 13 in Venice, the cease-fire will probably harden into a truce. So for the next two years, or possibly three, there will be a degree of peace in the EEC on the question of Britain's budget contribution. That is no small matter. The threatened war could have torn the Common Market apart. A clear inequity has been made less iniquitous. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt can live with the settlement, even with elections coming up, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, although short of the "broad balance" she said she was seeking, can cite the results as justification for her tough bargaining tactics.

But the Brussels agreement has not done what Mrs. Thatcher most hoped it would do. It did not end the structural problem that leaves Britain, the third-poorest country in the EEC, still its second-largest net contributor, after West Germany. The EEC members have taken note of the needed structural changes, which is to say reduction of the part of the budget spent on the common agricultural policy, but there is no firm commitment. Furthermore, Britain has agreed to an increase in farm prices, which feeds the British budget problem and will therefore lead to additional British difficulties in negotiating an acceptable continuation of the present solution when it expires. And the unspecified 1982 reduction in the British net contribution could run into trouble simply because the EEC may be short of funds.

But, taking into account the needs of all those involved, not much more could have been hoped for. Although Mrs. Thatcher publicly rejected a package deal including lamb, farm prices and fishing when the French first suggested it earlier this year, it seemed likely even then that those additional elements could facilitate the negotiations. Britain got a shade more on the budget than had been offered at Luxembourg, but France got what it wanted on lamb and farm prices. The fishing issue was fudged.

The question now, assuming Bonn approves the agreement as expected, is what will be done over the next two years to avoid a repeat performance in 1982 or 1983. It was clear when Britain entered the EEC that this kind of problem would arise, yet nothing was done to prevent it. Now it is clear that the potential for damage to the community is substantial. One would hope that under the auspices of the EEC Commission the nine will work to revise the CAP, reduce the mountains of milk, sugar, butter and wine, keep lamb from becoming still another commodity in massive surplus, and thereby liquidate the conditions that caused the British budget war.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Revitalizing U.S. Industry

Reindustrialization: The word floats conspicuously on the political breezes. It first appeared as a theme of Jerry Brown's abortive campaign for higher office. More recently, Edward Kennedy has declared his support for a "new economy" based on reindustrialization; independent candidates John Anderson and Barry Commoner seem to be saying something similar. And the Carter administration has set up a panel with organized labor to ponder the idea.

No one is quite certain what reindustrialization really means. One thing it seems to refer to is the widely felt need to untangle haphazard government policies that impede productivity and reduce U.S. competitiveness abroad. Another meaning has to do with helping individual communities manage after giant plant closings. But translating these worthy goals into effective policy is harder than generally imagined.

There is little question that the U.S. economy is sick and that the disease is serious. Once-proud industries that symbolize modern prosperity — steel, autos — have lost great slices of their markets to foreign competitors. Productivity in business generally is gaining only at crawl speed.

Ten years ago, economists would have agreed that basic ills called for such basic remedies as control of federal spending or across-the-board tax changes. Now they are less confident. Broad strokes of policy, it is conceded, are not likely to modernize blast furnaces built during World War II. An alternative is to follow the lead of successful economies like Japan and Sweden, where the lines between the private and public sectors have become nearly invisible. Government, along with management and labor, plans long-term strategy for each industry. Could it work in the United States?

The U.S. economy is uneasily poised between 19th-century no-holds-barred capitalism and real central planning. The trick would be to move a step closer to planning without losing the benefits of competition. After all, one whiff of federal dollars makes it extremely difficult for even the most dedicated policy-maker to distinguish between constructive reindustrialization and plain old bail-out.

Today, Chrysler gets government help before it goes belly-up — but only after an acrimonious debate in Congress and a humiliating public examination of the company's shortcomings. If access to government money or protective regulation had been easier, Chrysler might never have reached the point where its executives spent more time lobbying than running the store. On the other hand, the easier it is to get government help, the less incentive business would have to fight for survival in the market.

It's hypocritical to rail against Washington's presence in the economy, as if there really were a choice between government and no government; U.S. capitalism is not so pure that it would be defiled by a little more help from Uncle. It would take enormous political discipline, though, to make more government pay off in greater productivity and improved treatment for people and places jarred by economic change. It is one thing to say that America needs a steel policy or an auto policy or a high-technology policy. It is quite another to design programs that meet broad public concerns rather than the needs of special interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Force by Bomb, Force by Law

Yes, it was terrible, the latest violence in the West Bank. Bombs maimed two Palestinian mayors; an Israeli soldier intending to defuse a bomb in a third mayor's car was blinded. Prime Minister Begin promptly deplored the actions, presumably the work of an ultranationalist Israeli political faction that finds even Mr. Begin "soft" on Palestinians. He had good reason to protest. Israeli terror mocks the Israeli case against Palestinian terror. It nourishes hatred and violence. It curdles what faint prospect remains, if any, of Palestinian participation in the talks on Palestinian self-rule.

But that is not the whole of it. The terrorists were using unpardonable methods that the Israeli government has forsworn. When the government has acted arbitrarily, as it did, for instance, in expelling three West Bank leaders after the massacre of six Israelis in Hebron last month, it is called to account in Israeli public opinion and in the courts. When Meir Kahane threatened counter-terror against Arabs after the Hebron incident, the government preventively jailed the fanatical rabbi — the first time a Jew had been so detained. It is in no way to suggest that Mr. Begin condones the awful actions to observe, however, that there is a particular place where his policy and the policy of the terrorists touch. They are both committed to suppressing Palestinian resistance to Israeli rule. There is a difference between ruling in the West Bank by official force and the occupier's law, and ruling by individual criminal terror. But it is a difference that means more to the occupier than to the occupied.

The meaning of this latest day of violence is plain: It is necessary to end Israeli rule over Palestinians in a way that satisfies Israeli security and Palestinian dignity. This is the purpose of the process set in motion at Camp David. Not even its most ardent admirers deny that it is a flawed process. But it is the only process currently available and none — *none* — of those who find it lacking can offer any alternative except their own pet recipes for certain stalemate. Mr. Begin insists Israel can fulfill its responsibilities to Camp David. Good. Let him or a chosen successor make an offer that will put the burden of moderation on the Palestinians, who, through the PLO, have just reaffirmed a commitment to erasing Israel as a state and to relying on force to do so. It is a heavy load that is on Camp David, but it was there before the latest bombs. They change nothing important.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

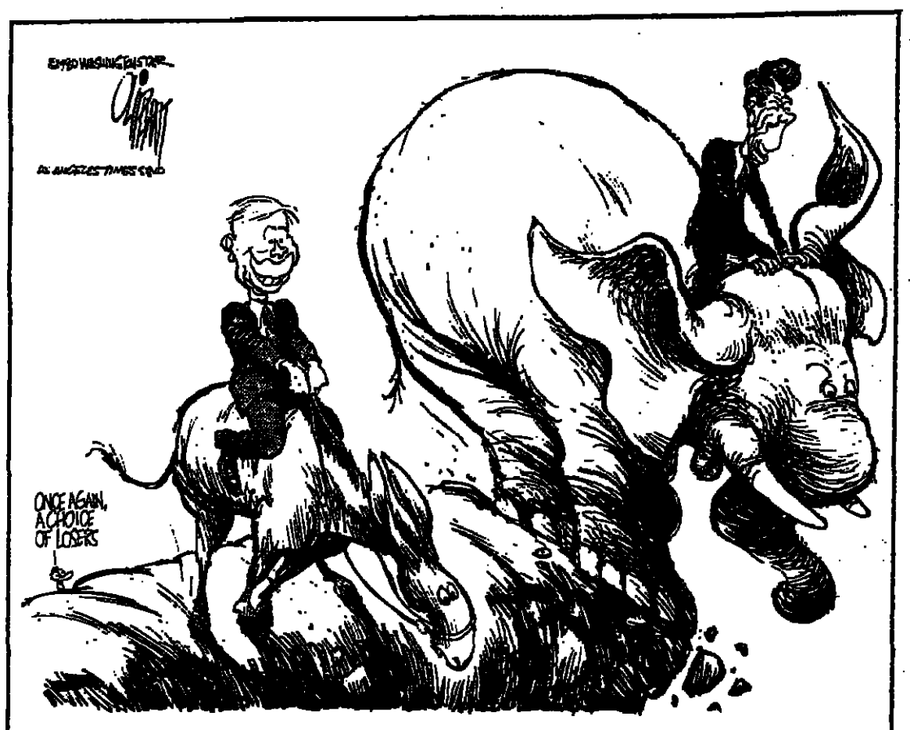
June 4, 1905

NEW YORK — Bishop Potter, Dr. Seth Low and other prominent humanitarians have started a movement to give New York a first-class beer garden on the Munich plan, where good music will be as much a feature as beer. St. Nicholas Garden, at Broadway and 65th Street, has been secured and will open on June 15. Enough money has been subscribed by wealthy citizens to keep the garden open all the summer, whether it pays or not. And the Chauffeurs Club of New York, moved by the Herald's crusade against the reckless and incompetent driving of automobiles, has decided to seek legislation requiring a thorough physical and technical examination before a license is issued.

Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1930

LONDON — While questioning a Cambridge undergraduate today about a week's unexplained absence from studies, A. Wollaston, 55, senior tutor of King's College, was shot through the heart and instantly killed, while the student, D.N. Potts, died of wounds said to have been self-inflicted. A policeman who was in Wollaston's room was shot in the shoulder. Students alarmed by the fusillade broke into Wollaston's room and found the three men lying on the floor. The tutor, internationally known as an explorer and mountain climber, was killed instantly. Potts was living, but could not talk and succumbed in a hospital before his father, a London iron merchant, could reach his side.



Two Products of the System

By David S. Broder

LOS ANGELES — The presidential primary season has ended — at last — with a prize political paradox. On the face of it, the system worked perfectly. The two men, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, who were the favorites of their parties' rank and file according to the polls last January when the process began, have emerged the victors.

And yet there is more-widespread dissatisfaction being expressed with the choices for the election than this reporter has heard in 25 years on the political beat. From union halls to board rooms and college campuses, there is a sense that something has gone terribly wrong in presidential politics this year.

It is not my purpose here to argue whether the antipathy to the Carter-Reagan choice is justified. What does concern me is the corollary proposition, also widely voiced, that the American Republic must be suffering from a blight of mediocrity for such men to emerge as the final choices for president.

That proposition, I believe, is patently false. It leads to a cynicism and pessimism about the U.S. political condition that is wholly unjustified. And it serves as a convenient rationalization for not undertaking the relatively simple changes that could yield a much more broadly appealing choice in future years.

I think we are confronted with a classic bad news-good news situation. The bad news is that as long as we use the kind of presidential selection system we have used this year, this is the kind of candidates we will get. Carter and Reagan are not anomalies; they are the logical, predictable products of this kind of nominating system.

The good news is that there is nothing sacred about this kind of presidential selection system. It has not been ordained by God, nor inscribed in the Constitution, nor legislated by the Congress, nor mandated by the courts. It is a political artifact, of recent design, which can be changed with relative ease by two of the most accessible, persuadable bodies of decision-makers in the land: the Democratic and Republican national committees.

In the next couple of columns, I want to look at how we got into this fix and how we can extricate ourselves. But first let me put my cards on the table. To oversimplify, the whole argument turns on this question: Would you feel more comfortable if the election pitted a Democratic President Walter Mondale, finishing his first term, against Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee as his Republican challenger?

Mondale, Baker

I mention them for this reason. I believe that if any 1,000 leaders of the Democratic Party — governors, senators, representatives, mayors, state and local party officials, the heads of unions, civil rights groups and other organizations allied with the party — if such a group had met four years ago, unconstrained by the results of the primaries, their consensus choice, after a couple of ballots, would have been Mondale.

The best evidence for that belief is the fact that those same insiders pressed Mondale's name on the actual 1976 nominee, Jimmy Carter, so strongly that Carter took him as his running mate to cement his own relations with the institutional leadership of the Democratic Party.

Similarly, I think, if 1,000 or so leading Republican men and women had met, uninstructed, this year, their consensus choice would have been Baker — for all of the reasons that those same people are now pressing Ronald Reagan to choose Baker as his running mate.

The selection system, in short, largely determines the kind of candidates you get. With our present system you get Carters and Reagans — men who are capable free-lance campaigners of somewhat idiosyncratic background and views, self-proclaimed outsiders, most remarkable for their dogged ambition and relentless energy, prepared to spend years of their lives seeking the presidential prize, but not viewed by their political peers — or by much of the public — as unusually gifted in governmental leadership.

With a different kind of selection system — the kind we had until the past decade — you got people with the characteristics of the Bakers and Mondales: people of less-consuming ambition but more experience, people of moderate views, who had been tested in lesser leadership responsibilities, were familiar with the national governmental and political processes, and equipped with the alliances and friendships that would enable them to marshal the machinery of government for the tasks at hand.

If Americans have reached the point of wanting to change the kind of presidential candidates the parties nominate, then we have to understand the revolution that has taken place in the past decade in the presidential selection system and the changes that would be needed to make it more likely to get Mondales and Bakers than Carters and Reagans in the future.

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France's German Dilemma

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — French argument about foreign policy and relations with the United States still uses the Gaullist vocabulary of "independence," "initiative," dialogue, and, on occasion, the same style of high-handed gestures. But it is changing. There are new doubts, mostly just below the surface.

They stem from the visible facts of change in world power. It is common now for the French to speak of their country as a "middle power," and even, when they are worried, as a "small part of the European peninsula." While the European Community has developed a greater capacity to work at joint political declarations than it ever had before, there is also greater awareness of how far it is from the consolidation that would bring weight in the world equal to the sum of Europe's parts in population, economics, technology.

The biggest-felt change in France from the time when President de Gaulle defined his country's vocation in terms of distance from America and disdain for superpower blocs is in the U.S.-Soviet balance. In de Gaulle's day, nobody questioned U.S. superiority. Europe's fear was how it might be used in Europe's defense. Too provocatively, some thought, to give Europe a chance at its own choices, and too arrogantly, de Gaulle thought, to give France its own clear identity.

Soviet Superiority?

Now the question is whether there is in fact Soviet military superiority. It isn't whether the Russians are coming. Except in the secret back rooms of war planners, the concern is not about the direct collision on European battlefields, which has always been the subject of NATO maneuvers. It is about the overall ability of the United States to protect the West's vital interests in the distant parts of the world which provide essential energy and raw materials, and the political pressures Moscow can apply with a combination of threats inside and outside Europe.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has taken the comforting view that the Russians don't want confrontation in Europe, and that a combination of smiles and frowns can keep them from pushing too hard elsewhere, if they are not unduly provoked. He has French critics within his administration and in opposition.

So far, he has managed to dominate them not only by his tremendous influence over public debate here, but also because few Frenchmen want to argue these days in favor of following America's uncertain lead.

The Real Issues

Still, the attacks on the United States are scratchy, a barrage of scattershot so peevish, sometimes so contradictory, often so ill-informed and defensive that it indicates the real issues lie deeper. Alexandre Sanguinetti, an old Gaullist with a vivid Corsican tongue, has made his chief complaint that the very U.S. promise to defend Europe is to blame for the continent's weakness and its failure to assert its interests in the world. The way he says it, the U.S. sounds like a domineering mother.

Sanguinetti's proposal for a European defense comes closer to the underlying dilemma. He puts it in a peculiar way, calling for the "de-NATO-ization" of Europe, "global defense without ending the alliance." More careful, and deliberately anonymous, French thinkers on security have suggested a joint European overseas intervention force to help stop the Russians in the oil regions and Africa, which they believe could be organized to be perfectly compatible with maintenance of France's strictly national nuclear force and with U.S. strategy.

"We don't have the political, economic and financial means to build a complete defense system without the help of our European partners," a recent study said.

This reflects another change from the circumstances of de Gaulle's theorizing, which poses the major quandary to official France now. In a word, it is Germany. The link established with West Germany is the centerpiece of French policy. But West Germany is no longer a muscle-bound economic power without political will, teleguided by Washington. It retains close ties with America, but it has its own firmly embedded Ostpolitik. Bonn has just concluded a 25-year trade treaty with Moscow, which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt may demonstratively sign with Leonid Brezhnev when he visits the Kremlin late this month, despite current U.S. economic sanctions.

Giscard was pleased that Schmidt, with his own interests in mind, did not criticize the French president's headlong escapade to see Brezhnev in Warsaw last month. Paris always considers it another feather in its beret when Bonn endorses its policies despite U.S. or British doubts. But where is this leading?

The most perturbing question Secretary of State Muskie could have asked French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in Washington last week was whether France really thinks its interests lie in weaning West Germany away from the United States and toward a form of neutralism. That is seldom discussed here, but it is on many minds and is a basic element in the criticisms directed at Giscard.

Conflicting

France could afford to play gadfly to the West so long as it was sure that a firmly defense-minded West Germany on one side was harnessed fully to a mighty America on the other side. At the same time, Giscard's France neither likes isolation in Europe nor continues to imagine it can influence its European partners without West German support. These are conflicting demands when the United States is urging allies to close ranks to restrain Soviet expansion in Asia.

French policy has not resolved this dilemma. There are not even clear signs that Paris has begun to face it directly. But people here are coming to realize that it is crucial. And to the extent that France's attempt to have it both ways encourages West Germany to try the same, it is crucial to the United States.

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The Mideast Family In Tight Quarters

By Meg Greenfield

CAIRO — Anwar Sadat slaps his hands together smartly — a kind of crackling military gesture, accompanied by a word in Arabic — and promptly some guy materializes holding a globe, which he sets on the patio table. We are at the Egyptian president's house in the Nile Delta, and we are about to get some geopolitical instruction, as he describes with a wooden matchstick the arc of Soviet influence in which he sees himself, the Gulf, the oil and the shipping lanes increasingly encircled.

This is no surprise. Wherever we go in the Middle East, whomever we talk to, the Arab-Israeli conflict is formally discussed in two ways. One is in this context of Soviet encroachment and political success, which the Arabs see as being abetted by the Israeli refusal to make a generous deal with the Palestinians and which the Israelis, on the contrary, see as an additional danger and reason not to. The other is the more familar legalistic context, in which every codicil, nuance and subparagraph in the relevant documents and public statements is put under the jeweler's glass and then argued over interminably.

Domestic Relations

Yet hearing it all — the grand-sweep strategic appraisals and the preoccupation with the minutiae of wording — I kept hearing something else: a voice, an idiom, a range of considerations and a method of diagnosing the trouble and prescribing a remedy that put me in mind of nothing so much as the proceedings in a domestic-relations court.

This has become a distinctive, even weird, international struggle in that there is a disarmingly personal, family-quarrel-like quality to it. But most murders, after all, occur among people who are related or know each other. And I don't mean this quality makes the stakes any less high or the risks and suffering any less acute — only that the conflict exudes a curious kind of bloody-minded intimacy. Everything seems finally to get interpreted here in terms of one's bruised sensibilities or another's idiosyncratic pigheadedness or the various vanities and insecurities one associates with close human relationships rather than heavy dealings among nations.

The recent resignation of the jaunty defense minister, Ezer Weizman, from the Begin Cabinet seemed to generate less policy analysis in Israel, for instance, than family-counseling type insights: As Weizman had a good-buddy old soldiers' relationship with Sadat and as Sadat trusted and liked him, how would his departure and the elimination of this camaraderie affect Sadat himself?

And, speaking of Sadat, had he been ruined, as many suppose, by his inability to bring others (the king of Jordan, the king and royal princes of Saudi Arabia) into the deal or to get anything acceptable for the Palestinians from Begin? One of his Cabinet ministers expressed despair to us over what has befallen Sadat and his position in the Third World in general and the Islamic world in particular as a consequence of his so-far unavailing intervention to aid the Palestinians.

Uncle Anwar

Begin, we were told in Jerusalem, had been feeling "unloved" because no one appreciated what he actually did give up. He said something similar himself: Look what we have done already. Could he be made to do more now? "My feeling is that he is not ready," wise old Uncle Anwar advised. A diplomat added that Begin had gone to his "emotional margins."

People in power and at its edges throughout the region sit and speculate about King Hussein of Jordan — his mood, his motives in staying out, what can be expected to tempt him in and how angry he allegedly is at the U.S. administration. They psychoanalyze Prince Fahd and the other Saudis — except for Begin, who addresses us on the slightly softened Fahd declaration concerning Israel in a voice exactly on pitch with those great-aunts who have refused to speak to each other for the past 40 years. "*You* tell Prince Fahd on my behalf . . . ," Begin starts his reply, in that studied huff one knows all too well from a hundred hapless attempts at family reconciliation.

The "family" I discerned in all this was not some ethnic, Semitic construct just waiting to be reassembled in joyous reunion. I don't buy that. Egyptian soldiers and Westernized Jews and desert tribesmen are not just some historically disarranged version of the Waltons. They are "family" principally in the sense of being people who somehow — and they all know it now — are stuck with each other, living in ous rooms of a bound and f house, nervous (or most of t anyway) about the same prowle the garden and the same danger crazy relation two rooms down.

This proximity and the sh destiny it implies are at the hea the policy argument. When you in Israel you will be shown a and again the tight and na places that separate the Isr from their enemies now and even tighter places that separ them before the land-acquisitio the Six Day War, 13 years From former-Jordan, they out, you can readily shell the K set; and where Israel is most d ly populated, the strip of lan tween Jordan and the sea was cil-thin and most dangerous.

One-Dimensional

From this the Israelis conclu unexceptionably; they are abso ly right — that they cannot even rudimentary security sworn enemies and killers at pre-1967 range. But there seem me to be an ominously catego and one-dimensional aspect t reasoning as presented by P himself, Foreign Minister Yit Shamir (the man he tried to re Weizman with) and many other

They seemed to think that w ing the physical terrain betwee rael and its neighbor states — out narrowing the psychic dist or the hatred between them — the answer. But here, it seem me, the tininess of the space volved argues against them even if they were to take the W West Bank in furtherance of *claim, it would not be such a* wide or comfortable or re margin, physically speaking, the rest of the factors inv would turn dramatically There is only so much the la can gain from widening and

"The moment is as right now as it is likely to be, and the danger in letting it go by is huge."

pying and arming the land control between themselves other Arab states. The rest can be gained by defusing the hos of those on the other side of border, wherever it is drawn — where it is finally drawn will much to do with that, too.

In Israel last week there w great waiting for Begin to fall personality and his mind set thought unable to take him o nation any further. The oppos talked a rather different line zhak Rabin observed to us, "I believe Jewish values are no only to boundaries." Shimon said the trick would be to find lution in regard to the Pales that answers to "our securit their desperation."

'We Exist'

Part of that desperation is s by these non-talking neighbors is expressed in the passionate ments of each for the other knowledging the legitimacy o existence and his right to exist, people, in the area. It was reft in the near shout of a Palest woman recounting to us the treaty to a Jewish militant, whom she had been in a recent mish: "I said, 'Please, we exist is reflected in the Israelis' insis that murderous language b moved from the PLO covenan fore any conversations take and that they cannot and s not deal with an organization mitted to their extinction. The not yield on this merely becau formally it is widely said the Palestinians have abandoned wretched view.

In all this turmoil and mil ness I thus found myself some comfort from the home personal character of the argu even in its present meanness: is only at the human level th formal statements and the co ments can take on any me anyway. And just as Sadat gigantic human gesture three ago gave vitality and possibil the idea of peace in the area, s all the arguments over 242 an covenant and that assertion at other Camp David languag only be made constructive by comparable gestures across ragged and shell-scarred boun of both the land and the mind this hasn't happened yet mean that it still won't.

And I think it will, becau moment is as right now as it ly to be, and the danger in le go by is huge, and the pres act will grow. Finally, the with all those stately signati it and the fancy-schmancy hardware can get you som but only so much — one lived, partial safety. For the of the Israelis and the well- the region and the fulfillme Palestinians it will be a better dimension to their re lationships — or nothing.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A.
au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 77 B 2112.
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

OJD 10/78

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ms in Paris

The Rose' Is a Rose Is Bette Midler

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

RIS, June 3 (IHT) — "The ose" (at the Gaumont-Elys- the Kinopanorama and the feuille in English) sums up — audy splash and with what o be known as "social signifi- — the lucrative show-busi- ractice of the sick '60s: the xploitation of rock stars.

matter is harsh, horrible and ical, but its portraiture is lu- d fascinating in its objectivity analysis. Its action is of necessi- eptic, but its course is intelli- compassed. A smashing ex- of mob madness, it digs to the roots of the malady lid "Nashville," Robert Alt- hilarious caricature of the er. "To compose the ecstatic of 'Tristan,' the creator must brain of ice," wrote a percep- itic. To picture the rock world insanity the chronicler must is cool.

k Rydell, its able director, es that he had to endure a wait before setting to work. riginal idea, proposed eight ago, was a quasi-biography of Joplin. He insisted on Bette for the role, but in studio n she was too bizarre a crea- go before the cameras. Why ountered the studio chiefs, let heard but not seen? Let some ion cutie with maximum sex play the part, while La invisible, thundered out the ers? Rydell wisely refused.

Commanding Vocalist

e Midler does not have ortho- otogenic features any more dith Piaf or Barbra Streisand. oks like a rag doll and her s are hawkish, but she is a anding vocalist and, as may erved here, possesses high nic gifts.

performance in "The Rose" markable feat, unequalled by her screen sisters this year. It iding consistency, it is utterly t compromise and its direct is quite overwhelming. Be- s she becomes the drugged, outhed, deranged pop idol, tform medusa of rock fes- Vast adoration has inflicted ith an implacable megalo- She is at once the *monstre* of legend and the sideshow of reality. Yet in this double ion she never loses the ing element of underlying in- y and vulnerability. She is no heroine, just a nitwit with a that can gather gold, manip- to gigantic profits by a h agent emphatically imper- l by Alan Bates.

ell has managed the back- of mammoth rock fetes with g crowds of morons as spec- There is contagious excite- this vision that afford a trip and back with appropriate effects.

* * *

Cat and the Canary" (at the Medicis and the Paramount iomphe in English) is a relic e American detective drama eryear. It enjoyed immense when first seen on Broad- d, Paul Leni, the director of nazing movie, "Waxworks," imported to Hollywood it with additional macabre and it was burlesqued as a for Bob Hope.

ongs to the sliding-panel, se- ssage brand of mystery story mewhat out of date, though more childish than "The rap," which has been run- London without let-up for s. It is actually of identical cture. Its haunted castle on dson has been transplanted English countryside and a English company takes part. its members are Honor an, Edward Fox, Wendy Olivia Hussey and Wilfred hite, who is the wicked de- uncle who has left behind a n which he insults his rela- d instigates them to murder ther for his fortune.

e hands of a Hitchcock it till be serviceable stuff, but dley Metzger as its resurrec- its former electric suspense Hammett and Simenon nce given detective fiction a phisticated gloss.

* * *

Ashby's "Being There" (at rmandie and the Odeon in was slighted at the Cannes festival, where it was entered in competition. The jury ignored it on prize day and the French press in the main dismissed it as negligible. Yet the Parisian public, like the American public, seems to relish its wry comedy and to appreciate its exceptionally fine acting.

Peter Sellers, rather resembling Alec Guinness, enacts a mentally deficient gardener who by chance stumbles into Washington high-life with wonderfully dry humor, contributing what is probably his best screen performance.

Perhaps you, like others, have found his bungling sleuth of the Pink Panther series a strain. Very well, observe here his unsuspected versatility. He brings a charm and a whimsicality to his difficult assignment and sustains what is basically a one-joke role with delightful artistry. He is brilliantly supported by Melvyn Douglas as a jovial, influential millionaire, and by Shirley MacLaine as the patron's wife. Ashby engineers its situations competently, but a want of taste has led him to include a rather repulsive bedroom sequence that would not be missed. Its cheap shock, borrowed from the skin flicks, jars the smooth tone of the rest.



Bette Midler in "The Rose."

Record Wine Year Seen

ROME, June 3 (AP) — World wine output is expected to set a record this year because of favorable weather in Western Europe, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said. The FAO predicted that 362 million hectoliters (9.4 billion gallons) will be produced in the growing year ending in September, up 20 percent from last year. The previous peak was 350 million hectoliters in 1973-1974.

Memorials

Oradour: The Town That Came Back to Life After a Massacre

By Andrew Spurrier

ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE, France (IHT) — Lost in the rolling countryside of the Limousin region, the village of Oradour was tranquil on the morning of June 10, 1944.

That afternoon, in three hours, Oradour died.

A detachment of the German SS descended on the village and massacred its inhabitants. The official toll was 642, but investigators said the final total was probably nearer a thousand.

Scheduled medical examinations ensured full attendance at the village's three schools — one for boys, one for girls, and one for children evacuated from Alsace-Lorraine. People had come from nearby villages to get tobacco rations.

About 200 German soldiers arrived in trucks and ordered everyone to the main square for a check of identity papers. They claimed that arms had been hidden in the village by the Resistance.

Men Slain in Barns

Everyone who could walk or be moved was assembled in the square, and the SS officers announced that they were going to search the houses. The village men, in four groups, were herded into barns. A few minutes later, the soldiers opened fire on them, first with machine guns and then with hand weapons. The bodies were covered with wood and straw and set alight.

The women and children were led into the church. Something looking like a large chest was placed by the SS officers in the middle of the nave. It exploded a few moments later, followed by machine-gun fire, aimed low so that the children would not escape.

Houses were pillaged and set afire. Bodies were found stuffed in a well, others in the baker's oven. Some cyclists arriving in the village were lined up and shot. Women coming from neighboring villages in search of their children met the same fate.

Some escaped. A few men got through a hole in the wall of one of the barns. A woman threw herself out a window of the church.

Janine Renaud, now 59, left her hairdresser's shop to search for her husband instead of going to the main square. She found her husband hiding in the garden with an escaped prisoner they were protecting, and stayed with them. They were not discovered, but her 4-year-old daughter, 49-year-old mother, two sisters and other members of her family were among the victims.

"The memory of it follows me everywhere," she said. "There was an explosion followed by cries and screams. It was like a strange language that I did not understand. It is impossible to explain how it sounded. You have to have lived through it to understand."

She and her husband lay hidden until the early hours of the morning, then fled to a neighboring village. They did not know the extent of the killings until the next day.

"My husband and I spent three months living wild in the woods. It was impossible to sleep in a house after what had happened."

Today, there are two Oradours. The new town was built next to the ruins of the old. Everything in the old town is as it was when the Germans left, except that the signpost says "Village Martyr."

In the blacksmith's forge, the tools and anvil remain. In many houses the cooking pots are still in the fireplaces. Cars, bicycles, sewing machines, babies' strollers have been left as they were.

About 300,000 people visit the ruins each year, some of them Germans. There were incidents at first between German visitors and villagers, but this is now felt to be part of the past.

In the early 1950s, some of the SS officers who had taken part in the massacre were identified. The first shock came when it was realized that some of the soldiers were from Alsace. Then the government in Paris refused to allow them to be tried for war crimes, in the name of national reconciliation and because so much time had elapsed.

The president of the Bordeaux court where the trials were to be held responded with an attempt to try the men for common-law crimes. But the Paris government said that the French among the accused would be amnestied. The government was as good as its word. Only the Germans were punished, and they received fairly light sentences.

Oradour could not believe the outcome. The association of families of the victims decided that no representative of the state would be received again by the town, that the monument built by the state would not be used, and that the names of legislators who had voted for the amnesties would be posted by the entry to the ruins, despite a prohibition by the Interior Ministry.

The differences between Oradour and the government have been resolved, but Mayor Robert Lapuelle, 57, says the conflict made it harder to restore normal life in the village.

Lapuelle, born near Oradour, has worked in the village since 1953. "It was 15 years before life really started again. Some families were hostile to a return to normal life. They were hostile to all the people coming to see the ruins. On one occasion, when there was a dance, some of them came out with rifles to stop it, saying it was disrespectful to the dead."

But by 1960, children had been born and people were able to imagine a return to normal life.

"There was a painful absence of youth. All the children had been killed. There was no one for military service for years, and it was 1963 before we had enough boys for a football team," the mayor said.

Now there are 11 football teams, a youth club, and a club for old people. Lapuelle and the town council have attracted what they hope will be enough industry to enable the young people to stay and work in the area.

"Since 1962 the town has nearly doubled in size," Lapuelle said. "The state built 120 houses originally. There are 300 now. In 1953 the population was 120. Now it is 1,200, nearly up to what it was before the war."

Accent on Life

The accent is on maintaining life in the new town. Those alive at the time of the massacre are adamant that the ruins be preserved, but what will happen after the passing of this generation is not clear.

Mrs. Renaud spends a lot of time in the ruins. "I'm at home there," she said. "I still see them all even though they are dead."

She added: "I think everybody should see the ruins. They should know what happened here, especially the young. Many of them don't believe what happened. What happened here was more than just war, and we can only hope that no one will ever see again what took place here, that my children will never live to see what I have seen."



Wartime mayor's car remains where he left it in the square.

Confections

The Nibble That Climbed Mt. Everest

By Sandra Salmans

KENDAL, England (IHT) — As summer comes to this Cumbrian town, bringing vacationers and mountain climbers, the glucose begins to stir.

Glucose, along with sugar and water, is a major ingredient of a an unusual confection of the Lake District: Kendal mint cake. Manufactured since the 1920s by four small companies almost within yodeling distance of each other, the high-energy bar has become compulsory eating on many mountain-climbing expeditions.

"We sat on the snow and looked at the country far below us . . . We nibbled Kendal mint cake," a member of the successful 1953 Mount Everest expedition solemnly wrote. "It was easily the most popular item on our high-altitude ration. Our only criticism was that we did not have enough of it."

Shane Barron remembers, as a schoolboy, packing crates of the stuff for the Everest climbers. Now 34, he is managing director of George Romney Ltd., which has nearly half of the mint-cake market. It was Barron's grandfather, a candy wholesaler, who launched Romney's Kendal Mint Cake, naming it after the 18th-century English painter who — prior to mint cake — was Kendal's chief claim to fame.

"He bought the recipe off a chap who couldn't make any money on it, and it took off," Barron said. "It's a sugar-boiler's mistake. The product was supposed to be a clear mint." The boiler let his attention wander, and the liquid thickened into a cloudy, white solution. When cooled, it was hard and crunchy.

Now the mistakes are deliberate. "We do everything wrong," Barron said. "That's why it can't be mass-produced."

One-Room Factory

The Romney factory is basically one room with a few cauldrons, some tables and an extraordinarily sticky floor. In the cauldron, water, sugar and glucose syrup are boiled together, a capful of peppermint oil is tossed in for taste and the concoction is vigorously stirred. When it is ready, the pot is carried to the table and the solution dribbled into molds. It has to be done manually, explains Barron, "because the goop would clog any machine."

During the peak-demand period in the summer, Romney's boils seven tons of the goop every week and Barron works 18-hour days. He rings up $1 million in sales each year. Since Everest, Romney's and other manufacturers' mint cake has scaled most of the world's peaks — or come close. In one case, Barron recalled, "the Sherpa guides ate it before the explorers arrived."

But relatively few of the sales are accounted for by mountaineers — who, in fact, often wheedle mint-cake donations from the producers. "A lot of people like the flavor and consistency," says Barron. He is gratified, if surprised. "I prefer chocolate."

Possibly only in Britain, where the sweet tooth is a national characteristic, could a product like Kendal mint cake prosper. The average Briton consumes eight ounces of confections a week, nearly twice the U.S. rate. "It is one of the few industries where we top the league," said a cheerful spokesman for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionary Alliance in London.

Although Romney's trade has lately been growing at a rate of 10 to 15 percent a year, it has not always prospered. The company went through a sticky patch in World War II, when sugar was rationed. "People around here used to trade their sugar coupons for mint cake," Barron said. "We had to get the coupons to keep going. It was a bit of a black market."

Sugar is easier to buy now, but a lot of other things haven't changed. The factory uses many of the same pots and molds that it bought in the 1920s. "We never wash them," Barron said. "It would destroy them." The company's records and correspondence are crammed into a large box, along with his mother's sixth-form exercise book, tossed in and forgotten decades ago. (The subject was French poetry.)

It is still a family enterprise. Barron's wife keeps the books. In summer, his children and parents help out in the factory. Even his 90-year-old grandmother wraps after-dinner mints (miniature, pink and green-tinted Kendal mint cake) at home. And the competition is friendly. "I like to think that, if I ran out of sugar, I could borrow from a neighboring company," says Barron.

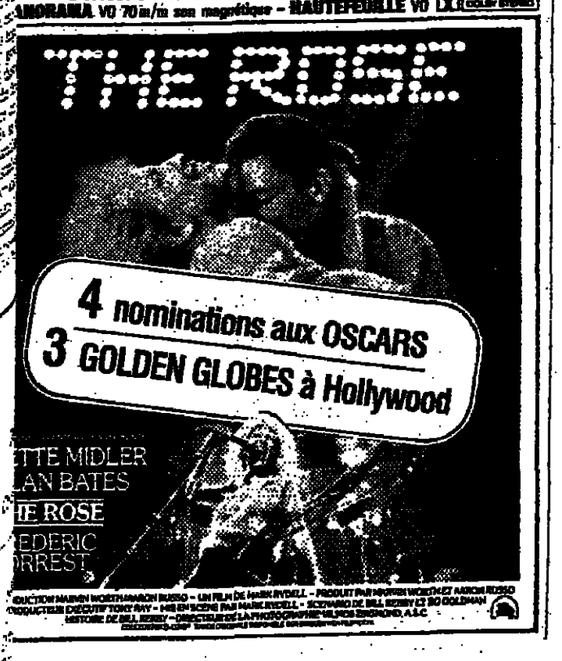
Barron has tried to extend the mint cake market, beyond the Lake District. Romney's is sold in other British mountaineering areas, as well as at Harrods and a few specialty shops in London. In the United States, Jim Whittaker, who led the American K-2 expedition in 1978, also stocks the bars at his recreational equipment shops in Seattle.

But the U.S. market remains elusive. Under federal regulations, something labelled "cake" has to contain flour, so the Food and Drug Administration has periodically clamped down on shipments by Romney's.

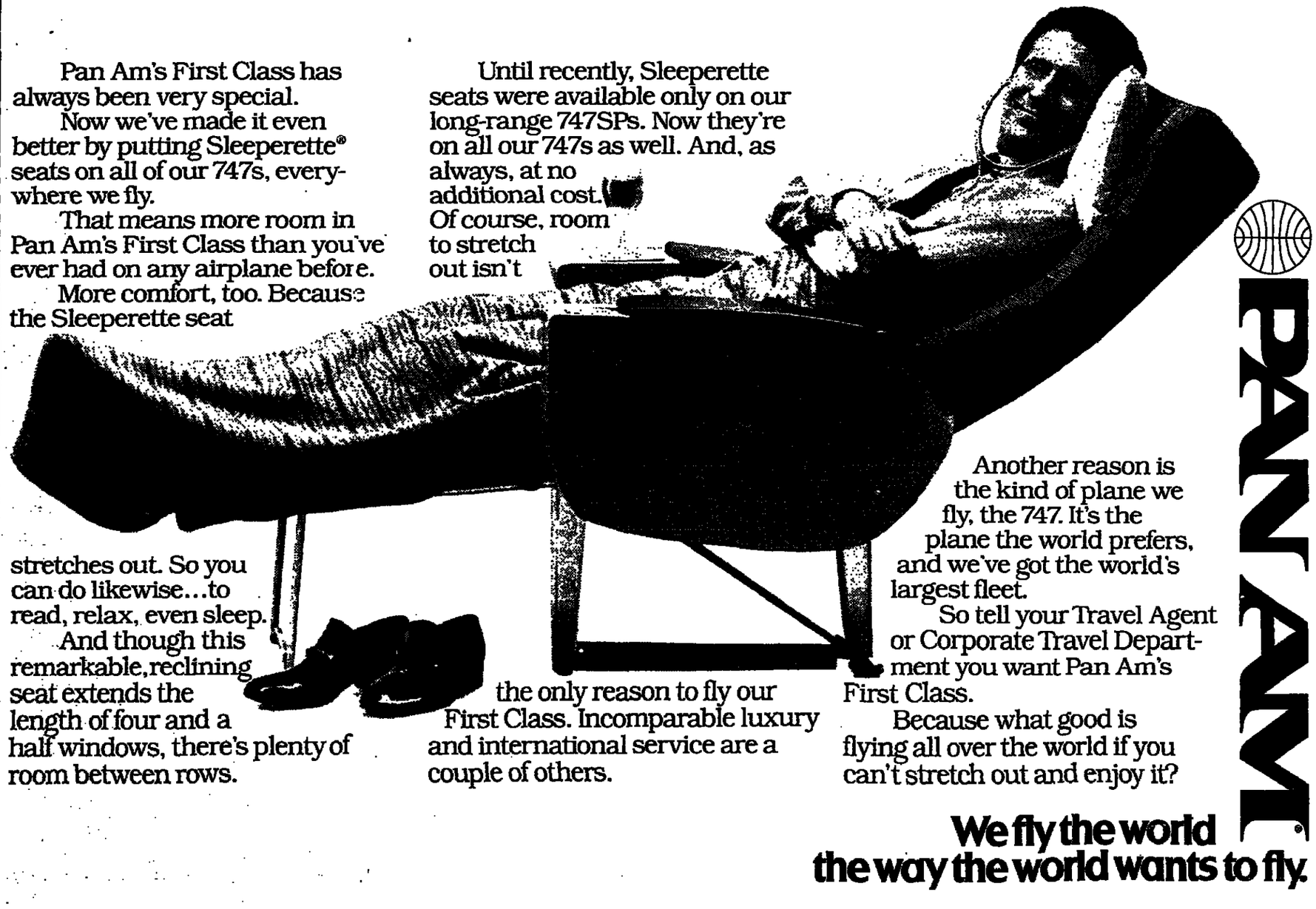
"It's just a name, like Cornish pasty," Barron complained. By any other name, he might have added, Kendal mint cake would taste as sweet.

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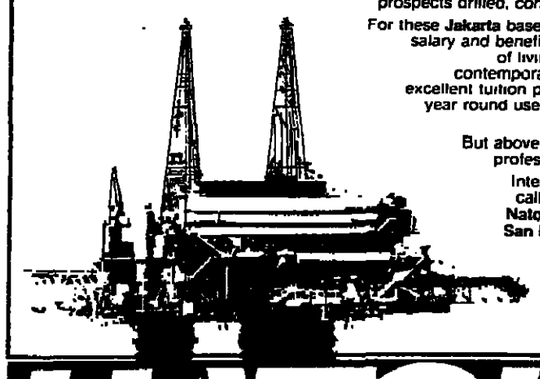
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Wednesday, June 4, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

ritish Firm Joins With Amax to Mine Tin

ONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ) — Southwest Consolidated Minerals has ounced a new share issue to raise funds for the development of what turn out to be one of the biggest underground tin mines in the world. development is in conjunction with the U.S. mining firm Amax.
WCM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the public services and natural urces company Dundonian Ltd., has 18.5 million shares. The new issue .5 million shares of 10 pence nominal value at 50 pence each will raise '5 million if successful.
According to press reports, the money raised will go towards developing ential mines in the Callington and Gunnislake areas of mid-Cornwall. more Mine and Blogsters Plantation in the first area are reported to be to produce up to 600 tons of tin ore a day each, making them among biggest underground tin mines in the world.

German Cartel Office Bars Mirror Merger

EST BERLIN, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The West German Federal Cartel e has barred the takeover of Eurotech Mirrors International of Britain Deutsche Uhrglasfabrik GmbH because the transaction would only increased DUF's position as West Germany's and Europe's leading ufacturer of rearview auto mirrors, the agency announced today.
arotech Mirrors is a unit of Britain's HAT Group and ranks as second st European maker of rearview auto mirrors, according to a Cartel e spokesman. The spokesman declined to disclose the actual market e in Europe and in West Germany of DUF, which belongs to Jenaer werk Schott.
e spokesman said the office's ruling was not final as DUF and Euro-Mirrors have one month to file an appeal at the West Berlin court.

other Rail Merger Planned in the U.S.

W YORK, June 3 (NYT) — The Southern and the Norfolk and ern Railways, two of the country's most profitable and efficient ht railroads, announced yesterday that they had reached a preliminary llion agreement to merge into a single company by exchanging stock.
e agreement, reached after unsuccessful talks had been ended by the anies last fall, is probably the last major combination to come out of hree-year-old railroad merger movement. Currently 11 railroads, hop-o increase their operating efficiencies and their profits, are trying to w the national rail map by forming themselves into five giant carriers.

con's 2nd Quarter Profits Expected to Fall

STON, June 3 (Reuters) — Exxon's second quarter profits will trail 1.93 billion, or $4.40 a share, reported for the first quarter, Jack ett, senior vice president, told security analysts today.
r the second quarter of 1979, the company reported profits of $830 n, or $1.88 a share. Mr. Bennett said earnings "will probably decline short run from the first-quarter level."
said, however, that it seems likely that earnings for the full year will ove those of last year. For 1979, Exxon reported profits of $9.74 a

Pardee Says Dollar Hurt By Inflation

NEW YORK, June 3 (UPI) — Inflationary expectations were a major problem for the dollar, and it is "very important" for the dollar that the U.S. inflation rate show improvement, the manager of foreign operations at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said yesterday.

Scott Pardee, a senior vice president at the New York bank, said the Fed and the U.S. Treasury sold $1.6 billion equivalent of Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and French francs to support the dollar in the February-April quarter.

At the same time, a firming dollar enabled the Fed to buy $1.3 billion equivalent of marks, Swiss francs and Japanese yen in the foreign exchange market.

Overall intervention by major central banks during the quarter was estimated at $37 billion, second only to the record $38 billion in the February-April 1979 quarter and up from $24 billion in the preceding three months.

Inflationary Expectations

Mr. Pardee said inflationary expectations in the United States, along with the rise in OPEC oil prices, events in Iran and Afghanistan and deteriorating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union troubled market participants in February. At the same time rising U.S. interest rates brought funds into dollars.

When interest rates soared following President Carter's anti-inflation program in March, bidding for dollars became generalized, Mr. Pardee said. The dollar came under some pressure in early April "amid signs of declining rates and tightening conditions abroad," Mr. Pardee said.

Mr. Pardee said it remains "important that the U.S. show an improvement in inflation."

Swiss Central Banker Welcomes Prospect of Severe U.S. Slump

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The record 4.8 percent drop in April's index of leading U.S. economic indicators was welcome news to Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank.

For a man whose main worry on the international scene is inflation, any sign of a deepening U.S. recession is encouraging. "A rather sharp recession is unavoidable if you want to bring the rate of inflation to a one-digit number," he explains.

In New Orleans for the annual International Monetary Conference administered by the American Bankers Association, Mr. Leutwiler favors a strong economy and a strong dollar.

To achieve this, the Swiss central bank chief says, the United States needs a slump that "isn't too short." If all that results is the "moderate and rather short" recession for which U.S. officials have been hoping there would be "a great risk that an upswing in business activity will start with a too-high rate of inflation," he reasons.

That development would be disastrous for the United States and other countries, he warns.

Despite his typically Swiss loathing of inflation, Mr. Leutwiler remains relatively optimistic about U.S. prospects. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Leutwiler's U.S. counterpart is "going the right way" in monetary policy, he says.

The Swiss official estimates that with some six months of sharp recession, the United States can cut its inflation rate to about 5 percent from the recent 17 percent. He urges that the government seek to wipe out inflation soon after.

"I don't believe in gradualism," he says, arguing it is better to prevent inflation than to have to cure it by brutal measures.

On his own country's situation, Mr. Leutwiler says that although about half of Switzerland's 4 percent inflation rate can be attributed to higher imported-oil prices, he is not proud that the other half still must be deemed homemade.

Fighting inflation is uniquely easy in Switzerland because business slumps do not cause unemployment but instead result in fewer foreign "guest workers," he says. The recent half point increase to 4.5 percent in the Swiss home mortgage rate is the politically sensitive counterpart to U.S. concern about unemployment, he says.

Thatcher: EEC Budget Reduction Will Lead to Lower Interest Rates

LONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The money Britain will save as a result of this week's agreement to reduce the country's contribution to the European Economic Community will be used to lower the domestic borrowing requirement "and therefore reduce interest rates," British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament today.

A spokesman of the Treasury explained that Mrs. Thatcher's statement to Parliament did not imply any change in the government's current monetary stance.

Both Mrs. Thatcher and Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe have said recently that interest rates would come down but that the government was not inclined to ease its tough monetary stance before stated monetary targets were met. The focus of attention is on bank lending, which the authorities feel is continuing on the high side, though money supply, as measured by sterling M-3, has fallen in line with the target.

Nevertheless, official sources acknowledged that the EEC budget decision meant that with a lower public borrowing requirement, the government's intention to bring down interest rates as soon as reasonably possible would be facilitated, and probably brought forward.

The Bank of England's key minimum lending rate is at a record 17 percent and this, along with a strong pound, has resulted in a squeeze on Britain's manufacturing industry.

Pound Plunges

After Mrs. Thatcher statement the pound plunged on the international foreign exchange market.

Dealers reported heavy selling pushing the rate down to $2.3100-30 from $2.3365-75 immediately before the news. Exchange dealers in Paris said the market's reaction was "immediate." The pound slumped by more than 10 centimes to 9.5500 French francs from 9.6725 in the morning and 9.6800 late Monday. There was some speculation that the Bank of England might lower its lending rate tomorrow.

Investors Assess Economy As NYSE Declines on Day

NEW YORK, June 3 (Reuters) — The New York stock market retreated in moderate trading today, consolidating gains from its recent rally, as investors assessed the outlook for the economy and interest rates.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said, "People are trying to sort out what these horrendous economic figures portend." He was referring to news on factory orders and leading economic indicators.

In recent days, the market has been hit by news of a 5.5 percent fall in April factory orders and a 4.8 percent drop in the April index of leading economic indicators.

The Dow Jones industrial average shed 3.58, closing at 843.77. Declines led advances four to three as turnover rose slightly to 33 million shares from 32.71 million yesterday.

Analysts said stock investors also were keeping an eye on the bond market. Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said, "Conceivably, the stock market may not be able to do much on the upside until the bond market can eat through its heavy calendar [of new issues] and resume its advance."

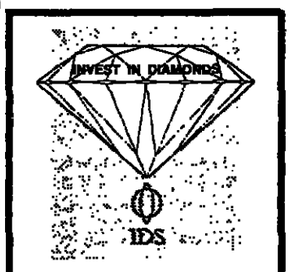
New issues were well received and prices rose today in the bond market. But about two-thirds of the roughly $1.6 billion of the calendar remains to be sold later this week.

Volume leader IBM extended its recent gains, adding ⅝ to 56½.

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Mr. G. Zoldostani will be staying at Hotel Hilton Suffren, and will be taking appointments for the 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of June Currently call: 273 92 00 (Paris) to set up a date for your appointment.



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Solomon Advocates Free Banking Zone

By Isadore Barmash

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT) — An international banking free trade zone should be created in the United States so that U.S. banks can handle foreign business free of Federal Reserve rules, state taxes and interest-rate ceilings, Anthony Solomon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the New York State Bankers Association in Rye, N.Y., Mr. Solomon added that the proposed international banking facility "is consistent with the national interests of the U.S. and could strengthen our hand in international discussions of how offshore markets could be treated."

Mr. Solomon is the first top official of the Federal Reserve System to urge the creation of an international banking free trade zone. A spokesman for Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed and Mr. Solomon's predecessor at the New York Fed, said in Washington that he knew of no expression of sentiment by Mr. Volcker on the free trade zone concept.

The New York Fed chief also said, in prepared remarks, that the international banking facility could be set up in any state that adopted enabling legislation, as New York State has done.

Mr. Solomon also advocated deregulation of interest rates on consumer deposits at commercial banks and savings institutions. Deregulation, permitting interest rates to rise on savings deposits, would help banks and savings and loan associations compete for deposits with money-market funds.

In that respect, Mr. Solomon went further than the Depository Institution Deregulation Committee, a banking industry group chaired by Mr. Volcker that advises on interest rate changes. On May 29, the committee recommended narrowing the range of interest rates that could be paid on money-market certificates. The result would be a limit on the yield paid by money-market funds, allowing the banks and thrift institutions to offer more competitive rates on consumer deposits.

Mr. Solomon said that "we will have to exercise continued vigilance to determine the exact role of money-market funds in the financial system and what regulations, if any, might be appropriate to their functions."

anks of Immigrant Executives Grow in U.S.

By Edwin McDowell

W YORK (NYT) — Zoltan zei, who was born and raised ungary, was part of a lonely 1 a decade ago. Moving up the of Dow Chemical, he re- l, he knew of only one foreign- executive running a big Amer- company. That was Ian Gregor, the Scottish-born man of Amax Inc., who a ago was recruited to run in's ailing state-owned steel in- y.
ese days, scores of executives were born, raised and in some began their careers abroad climbed to the top of Ameri- rporations.
se are not the men who came United States young enough come thoroughly American- — such as Reginald Jones, the nan of the General Electric nd Harold S. Geneen, the for- hairman of the International hone and Telegraph Co., who both born in Britain. And they t those who have been sent o run the American opera- f companies based overseas.
se are executives who are ved — by their accents, atti- and management styles — as res of another culture, even some have taken American ship and American life styles. g them are builders, men with repreneurial drive who have d big companies, and profes- managers who have learned master the operations of gi- rporations.
best-known of the immigrant ives is W. Michael Blumen- who was born in Germany, eight years in Shanghai and o the United States in 1947 at to attend the University of rnia and Princeton. He was g the Bendix Corp. when ent Carter named him Treas- cretary, and, having left the istration, he will soon take s chairman of the Burroughs Another prominent surname singer — Walter, brother of — who was born in Germa- ny and is chief executive of the Allen Group, a $300 million-a-year after-market auto equipment manufacturer on Long Island.

Among the others: Charles Bluhdorn, who started out in Vienna and built Gulf and Western Industries; Anthony O'Reilly, who is Irish and runs Heinz; Harry Wechsler, born in Rumania and head of the chemical operations of Beatrice Foods; An Wang, who grew up in China and founded the Wang Laboratories computer company; Jesse Aweida, a Palestinian who built Storage Technology; Keith Crane, a New Zealander who rose from office boy to chief executive of Colgate Palmolive; Peter McColough, the Canadian who runs Xerox; Michel Bergerac, who was raised in France, ran the European operations of ITT, and is now the $1 million-a-year chairman of Revlon, and Loet Velmans, who heads Hill & Knowlton and comes from the Netherlands.

The rise of the foreign-born executive in American companies is partly an inevitable byproduct of the internationalization of big business. "There is an increasing trend for American companies to hire and promote people who are citizens of the world by training and outlook, who can become chief executives in America, Europe or Asia," said George Craighead, a partner in Egon Zehnder International, a management consulting firm. "These are people who are able to disregard their nationality and passport, to think globally, and are just good businessmen on both sides of the Atlantic."

Adds Hans Ullstein, managing partner of Ward Howell Associates (and himself German-born), "There's a whole world out there in upper management levels that you can move from one company or one country to the other and you'd hardly notice the difference. The systems, procedures and lingo are just about the same."

But the success of the foreign-born executive in America suggests something else, too. Not so long ago, the American manager and American management methods were seen as the most effective, most efficient and the most successful anywhere. It was only in 1967 that Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the French journalist, sounded the alarm in his best-seller, "The American Challenge." "In 15 years," he wrote, "the third industrial power of the world after the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. may well not be Europe but American industry in Europe."

Something quite different has happened. American companies have been pulling their American managers out of their foreign subsidiaries, in part because of the soaring cost of keeping them there, but in part, too, because they have found that foreign managers are as good or better. At the same time, hundreds of foreign companies and the people who run them have learned that they can navigate the American market as readily as the Americans once overran theirs. They learned that management did not have to be an American monopoly, that, indeed, it could often be bettered.

"I think American businessmen are now realizing that we haven't got all the smarts," said Richard Moran, a professor of international studies at the American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz.

"The European-born managers tend to be more sophisticated about complex political processes," said Prof. Howard Perlmutter of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. "They're trained in Europe to learn American business techniques, but they also know the relationship between politics and

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Ford, Opel Suffer Most In W. German Car Slump

BONN, June 3 (AP-DJ) — The West German auto industry has been slipping over the past six months, and the units of Ford Motor and General Motors are suffering the most damage.

The industry downturn, after a five-year boom, stems from an estimated 15 percent to 20 percent drop in demand for mid- and full-sized models. Only a sharp climb in Japanese car imports kept new auto registrations in the first four months of 1980 from exceeding the 9.7 percent decline, to 929,200 vehicles, from the year before.

Although the downturn has been industrywide, its more serious symptoms have been limited to the two U.S. subsidiaries, Ford-Werke and GM's Adam Opel. The three other large West German automakers — Volkswagen, Daimler-Benz and Bayerische Motorenwerke — together averaged a 5 percent drop to 454,362 new registrations in the first four months. During the same period, Opel's registrations fell 19 percent to 161,696 units and Ford's dropped 24 percent to 96,847 units.

As a result, the Ford and GM units have scheduled production cuts avoided by other German automakers. Ford-Werke will have cut 41 production days since Jan. 1 by the time its one-month company vacation begins in late June. About 13,000 of Ford's 57,500 employees have been placed on shortened workweeks over the past six months.

In a more serious step, Opel hopes to begin a voluntary early-retirement program for its 66,000 workers and offer other employees the opportunity to quit their jobs in exchange for financial settlements.

Aside from the sharp decline in new car registrations, Ford and Opel are caught in another squeeze. Unlike other auto manufacturers in the country, the two companies are limited in the extent that their export sales can make up for any domestic lags. In many overseas markets, an export push would put them in direct competition with other Ford or GM units.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 3, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9575	4.583	109.85 *	47.22 *	0.214	—	6.844 *	117.97 *	35.285 *
Brussels (a)	28.48	66.6875	16.61	6.8745	3.404 *	14.5695	—	17.184	5.136
Frankfort	1.7768	4.085	—	42.83 *	2.124 x	90.83 *	6.24 *	107.20 *	32.03 *
London (b)	2.3015	—	4.6695	9.627	1.917.00	4.5218	65.17	3.8008	12.945
Milan	837.80	1,958.75	470.04	201.95	—	427.70	29.361	504.35	150.89
New York	—	2.2933	0.5648	0.2421	0.12 *	0.5129	0.0352	0.6069	0.1805
Paris	4.145	9.6975	232.81 *	—	4.9515 x	211.90 *	14.5415 *	249.78 *	74.455 *
Zurich	1.6578	3.8228	93.1844 *	39.9578 *	0.1982	84.698 *	5.8202 *	—	29.9286 *
ECU	1.416	0.6045	2.5176	5.8635	1,183.47	2.7468	40.3229	2.3484	—	7.8402

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.6348	Belgian fin. franc	28.785	0.2038	Hong Kong $	4.907	0.3063	Saudi Riyal	3.3383
0.8688	Canadian $	1.1617	2.0048	Irish £	0.4989	0.0788	Schilling	12.685
0.1865	Danish krone	5.5387	0.0218	Israeli £	45.955	0.4674	Singapore $	2.1395
0.0233	Drachma	43.00	2.723	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2686	0.2387	Swedish krona	4.1885
0.0204	Escudo	49.122	0.2063	Norw. krona	4.87	0.27	U.A.E. dirham	3.703
0.2732	Fin. mark	3.66	0.0143	Peseta	70.15	0.0045	Yen	223.20

£Sterling: 1.111 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Reed Int'l

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,515.	1,610.
Profits	74.7	33.10
Per Share	0.667	0.38

Japan

Suzuki Motor

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	345,100.	271,520.
Profits	4,000.	3,450.

United States

American Stores

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,530.	302.4
Profits	12.63	6.12
Per share	1.01	0.77


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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
43¼	27½	ACF		2.50	7.7	6	74	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11½	AMF		1.24	8.3	6	194	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
20	12½	AM Intl		.28	1.4	109	64	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
12¼	7⅞	APL		.50		33	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
48⅛	24¾	ARA		1.82	6.0	6	268	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅝
54⅜	24⅜	ASA		3	6.9		611	43¾	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅝
12⅝	8¼	ATO		.60	5.5	4	24	11	10⅝	10⅝	
31¾	17	AVX	s	.32	1.3	12	188	25⅛	24⅞	25½	+ ⅛
43⅜	31¼	AbbtLb		1.20	2.8	14	472	42¾	42	42⅜	+ ¼
34⅛	17½	AcmeC		1.40	5.8	5	27	24½	23⅞	24	
4⅜	2¾	AdmDg		.04	1.2	6	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11	AdmEx		1.40g			20	12¾	12½	12¾	
5¾	3⅜	AdmMl		.20e	5.0	9	5	4	4	4	
46⅝	26⅞	AMD	n			12	236	37	36⅛	36⅛	—1
36⅛	29½	AetnLf		2.12	5.8	5	375	36⅝	36⅜	36½	
28⅛	15	Ahmans		1.20	5.3	5	60	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Aigen					45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	AirPrd		.80	2.1	9	266	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ⅜
28⅛	16⅛	AirbFrt		1.20	7.1	8	303	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
17½	7¾	Akzona		.80	7.6	6	25	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
8½	5½	AlaP	dpf.87		12		29	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
101¾	75½	AlaP	pf	11	13		2140	85	85	85	—2½
89⅞	58½	AlaP	pf	9.44	13.		2200	75	74	75	+3
79½	53	AlaP	pf	8.28	12.		230	68	68	68	+ 1½
15⅝	13	Alagsco		1.48		10.	5	14½	14½	14⅝	
55⅛	17⅜	Alaskin		.50	1.1	9	139	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
31	22½	Albany	s	1	3.6	7	22	27⅞	27	27½	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅛	Alberto		.36	3.9	10	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
20⅜	16½	Albtsn	s	.80	3.9	8	14	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
29	22⅝	Alcan	s	1.40	5.2	5	574	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	
37½	24⅜	AlcaSld		1.68	6.3	5	69	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
94	40	Alcoa		pf1.43	7.0	13	54	94	94	94	
24⅝	17½	AlgCo		1.08a	5.1	4	116	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	19¼	AlgCp		pf2.86	13.		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
37⅜	17⅜	AlgLud		1.40	5.3	3	45	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
54¾	32⅝	AlgLd	pf	3	7.1		13	42¾	42	42	—1
22⅜	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19		11.		79	19½	19½	19½	
18	12½	AlgPw		1.80	11.	7	1471	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅞	AllenGp		.80	7.1	6	32	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
61⅜	30⅝	AlldCh		2.20	4.5	7	398	49¼	48½	48½	— ⅛
14¼	10⅜	AlldMnt		.86	6.9		12	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
22¼	15⅞	AlldPd		.60	3.8	11	11	16	16	16	
27½	18⅝	AlldSlr		1.70	7.5	5	55	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅜	AllisCh		2	8.4	4	145	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	AllrAu		.64e	4.5	7	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21⅜	12	AlphPr		.72	4.7	5	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
70⅜	48⅜	Alcoa		3.20	5.5	4	240	59½	58½	58½	— ⅜
37⅞	16⅝	AmISpg		1.40	4.8	13	46	35¼	34⅝	35	— ⅜
39½	35½	Amax		2.40	5.3	6	555	45½	44⅝	44⅝	
76½	47	Amax	pf	3	5.1		23	59	58	59	— ⅛
32¾	16¾	Amrce		1.32	6.4	4	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
42⅛	18¼	AMETek		pf2.60	6.1		1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
13¼	7⅜	AmFml		.60b	7.5	4	109	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22½	15¼	AGIBd	2.23e		1.1	6	61	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
22⅜	14¾	AGnCv	1.44a		7.0	9	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	AGnIns		.84	2.5	5	80	22	21⅞	22	
16½	11⅛	AHerILf		.60	4.8	6	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24½	14½	AmHoist		1.12	5.8	5	114	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
29½	21¾	AmHome		1.70	6.1	11	1318	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
131	101	AHome	pf	2	1.6			124	124	124	—4
35⅞	9⅝	AmHosp		.92	2.8	11	695	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	AminvF		.40g	2.7	9	37	10¾	10¾	10¾	
39	24⅛	AMI		.80	2.2	11	506	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	AmMotrs		.30	5.4	4	1079	5½	5½	5½	
54⅜	38½	AmNtR		3.44	8.4	8	116	42¼	41	41	— ⅝
31½	15¾	AmSLFla		.80b		3.7	5	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	11¼	AShip		.80	5.6	11	45	14⅜	14	14	
58¼	5	AmSmid		.72	1.4	7	44	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18¾	5½	ASterl		.32	4.1	8	941	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
34½	20⅜	AmStr		.88	3.2	6	20	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
59⅜	38½	AmStr		pf5.51	12.		5	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	ATT		.52	9.6	6	31.12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
63	48¾	ATT	pf	4	7.2		15	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	36¾	ATT	pf	3.64	9.1		36	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅝	AWatWk		.96	8.3	5	6	11½	11½	11½	
19	13	AWat	pf1.43		9.1		2370	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron		1.20	6.2	5	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼	AmesD		.40	2.6	5	27	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
28⅞	18½	Ametek	s	1	4.3	11	149	23¼	22⅞	23	
21⅜	15¼	Amfac		1.32	6.2	8	187	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ⅛
41	33	AMPInc		1	2.6	11	222	38½	38	38	— ⅛
30¼	14	Ampco		.60a	2.5	5	4	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¼	Amrex		.20	1.0	10	159	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
4	2⅛	AmrepCo			11		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅜	14	Amstar		1.35	6.2	8	211	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	30⅛	Amsted		2.48	6.9	5	38	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	15½	Analog	s			16	149	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Anchor		1.28	8.8	4	26	14½	14½	14½	
25	18⅛	AnClay		1.12	5.1	6	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Angelica		.40	5.3	6	30	7½	7½	7½	
29⅛	24⅛	AnheusB		n.96		3.7	8	689	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12¼	12⅛	AnkNor		.68	1.6	7	196	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	Apache	s	.28	1.4	17	153	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26	17½	ApPw	pf2.65		12.		5	22	22	22	— ⅛
10¾	5½	AplDlg			8		36	6¾	6¼	6¼	
18⅝	14⅜	AppMe	1.55i		14.	8	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	19½	Arcata		1.28	5.8	5	158	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
31¾	22½	Arcat	pf2.16		7.9		3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
28⅜	19¼	ArchrD	.20b		.6	13	360	35	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	ArkEn		.36i				5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	ArizPS		2	11.	6	535	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
109	77	ArlPpl	10.70		10.	x240	1020	96½	96	102½	+3
11½	6⅝	ArkBst		.60	8.1	15	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
31½	21⅜	ArkLG	s1.24		4.8	9	162	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	ArlenRlty					3	2	2	2	
32⅜	19¾	Armco		1.50	5.5	5	314	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
47	27	Armn	pf	2.10	6.2		3	34	34	34	
51	36⅛	Armn	pf	4.75	11.		220	42	42	42	
24½	14⅜	ArmRu		1.20	7.1	4	19	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
89	12⅜	ArmWin		1.10	7.4	5	292	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	30½	ArmWi		pf3.75	10.		240	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
21⅝	14½	ArrowE	.20r		1.1	6	82	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
19⅜	14⅜	ArtCr	1.12		6.6	6	67	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Arvin	pf	2	9.6		2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
58⅜	17¾	Asarco	1.40e		2.9	3	864	37½	35⅝	36⅛	—1½
44½	25¾	AshlOil	2.20		5.9	5	43	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
44½	36¼	AshlO	pf4.50		10.		4	43	43	43	—1¼
23⅜	16⅜	AsdDG	1.50		6.9	6	16	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
21⅝	15¾	Athlone	.48		7.1	4	100	18	18	18	
30⅜	13⅜	Atlantic	.30		1.1	6	185	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	21¾	BwnGp		2		7.8	4	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
17⅞	12	BwnFer		.76		4.3	10	14	14	14	
15⅜	10⅝	BrwnSwk		.90	7.3	9	856	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
30	22½	Brnsk	pf2.40		9.4		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
33½	17½	Brushw	s	1	3.6	9	224	28⅛	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
44	25⅛	BryCr		.88	4.2	8	578	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	BuffFor	s	1	6.9	7	7	14¾	14¼	14½	
16⅜	7¾	Bundy		1	12.	10	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅜	14⅜	BunkrH		2.64	12.		29	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
32⅜	17⅜	BunkH		1.20	4.4	7	97	27½	26	27½	+ 1⅛
20	14⅜	BurlInd		1.40	7.3	6	165	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
80¾	40	BurlNo		2.10	2.9	5	724	73	71⅝	72½	+ ⅛
37⅛	33	BrlNo	wi				10	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	BrlNo	pf.55		9.2		20	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
71½	44⅜	BrlNo	pf2.85		4.5		46	64	64	64	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅜	Burndy		1	3.2	9	33	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	BrnsRL				41	271	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
87½	66⅜	Burrgh		2.60	3.8	9	505	70¼	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	Buttrin		.52	4.3	6	30	12	11⅞	12	
18¼	10¼	Buttes			1.0	271	151	15½	15	15½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
8¾	6	CartWal		.40	5.1	8	80	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	CascNG		.92	9.3	5	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
19	10⅝	CastICk		.80b	5.7	14	133	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
89½	43½	CairoT		2.60	5.0	8	616	48	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
17⅜	11¼	CecoCp		.75	5.3	3	15	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
50	39⅞	Celanse		3.60	7.7	5	106	47⅞	46⅝	47	— ⅛
88¾	36⅝	Celan	pf4.50		11.		1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
8⅜	2	Cemca				6	102	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
48	22⅜	Centex		.25		.8	11	37⅞	33	33⅜	
16½	11¼	CenSoW		1.58	11.	6	950	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
20¼	15	CenHud		2.16	12.	6	15	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	CenIlI		1.76	11.	7	43	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	21⅝	CnIL&		pf2.87	11.		500	25	24½	25	+ ½
14⅝	10	CenIPS		1.40	11.	7	98	12½	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
28	23¼	CenLaE		s		9	351	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅜	CenMPw		1.64	12.	7	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	8⅝	CenSoya		.84	4.3	8	47	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	21¼	CenTel		2	8.6	7	67	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
54⅜	19½	CentrDat		1	2.6	13	237	36½	36½	37⅜	
8⅜	6¾	CnIryTel		.64	7.9	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	11⅜	Crt-teed		.80	6.5	11	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	11¾	CessAir		.40	2.9	6	693	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
28¾	19⅜	Chmpln		1.40		5.6	6	44⅞	25¾	24⅞	
13¾	7⅜	ChamSp		.80	8.5	7	289	9½	9½	9⅜	
58	17	ChartCo		1	4.1	1	x361	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅜	ChartCo		wt			299	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
25½	11¾	ChartCp		pf			474	17⅝	17½	17½	
11⅛	8¾	ChasFd		.79e	7.3		23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
43⅜	33¼	ChasM		2.80	6.6	4	366	42½	42⅛	42⅜	
14½	7	Chelsea		.40	7.4	4	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	33¼	ChmNY		3.48	8.9	5	150	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
22¾	16⅛	ChmNY	pf1.87		9.1		13	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
25⅜	16½	ChesVa		s.84	3.7	7	30	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	19¼	ChesPn		1.28	4.8	10	210	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
34½	25	Chessie		2.56	8.2	4	225	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¼	ChiMilw				15	40	11¾	11½	11½	
43	15⅜	ChiMilw	pf				4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅜	ChiPneT		2	9.4	6	21	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
51⅛	21⅜	ChkFull		.10e	2.7	4	60	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25	12⅜	ChrisCrl		.52f	2.5	12	126	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Christm		.40b	3.4	8	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
26½	14⅜	Chroma		1.10	6.0	5	549	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	5½	Chrysler					1665	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6	2	Chrys	wt				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
20½	6¼	Chrys	pf				53	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
287⅜	184⅜	ChurCh		.72	3.2	8	24	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
30½	23	ChrBell		2.52	9.4	6	60	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
20¾	14¾	CinGE		2.04	12.	7	548	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
103¼	67¼	CinG	pf 9.30		12.		x340	80½	76½	80½	+3
81⅛	52½	CinG	pf 7.44		12.		x280	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
104	63½	CinG	pf 9.52		12.		x1588	82	80½	81	—1
37⅝	18	CinMil	s	1	3.1	8	246	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
26½	17	Cincrp		1.42	6.7	5	993	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
113½	62⅛	CitiesSv		4.80	4.9	6	136	99	96¾	98	+1½
14½	29⅝	CitiesSv		wi			17	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
21⅜	8⅝	CitiSvc		pf2.18	9.5		22	23	23	23	
26⅜	14½	Citylnv		1.50	5.6	5	x900	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Citylnv		wt			52	2	1⅝	2	
42	22¼	Citylnv	pf	2	4.8		799	42	40⅝	42	+1½
51	22⅝	ClarkOil		1.40		3.8	3	38	38	38	
37⅜	25⅞	ClvCli		1.40g	5.0	8	60	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
19¾	13½	ClevEl		2	12.	8	122	17½	17½	17½	
15¾	12	ClevEl	pf7.40		12.		x1030	62½	62½	62½	+ 1½
11	4¾	Clevepk		.60	9.6	7	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¾	7⅞	Clorox		.80	8.2	6	140	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
7⅜	4⅞	CluetPe		.20	7.7	5	49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
15⅜	12⅜	Coachm		pf 1	10.		7	14	14	14	
7¾	4½	Coachm					1050	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
33¾	14¾	CoastCp		.40	1.8	5	458	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
32	21	CstlCp		pf1.19	8.1		1	23½	23½	23½	
7⅜	3⅜	CoastSt		.44b	9.0	11	52	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
41	28⅝	CocaCl		2.16	6.5	9	568	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
23	13¼	CldwBk		.94	5.4	6	30	17½	17½	17½	
16⅜	10	Colelct		.72	5.5	5	17	13⅛	13	13	
7⅛	4	Colleco				6	97	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	11	ColePal		1.88	7.6	7	2367	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	ColAlk		.72	9.4	6	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅜	21⅝	ColInF		.32	3.2	4	58	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
27	14⅜	ColPict		1.40	5.2	7	68	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
54	35¼	ColInd		2.60	6.3	9	1541	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
57⅜	40¼	CrZel	pf4.63		8.8		40	53½	52½	53	+ ⅛
60¾	41	CrunF	pf5.50		4.9	5	6	51½	51½	51½	
13	6	Culbro				11	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
37⅞	27¼	CumEn		1.80	6.0	7	45	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¾	CumDrg		.40	4.3	7	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	9	CurrInc		1.18	4.4	5	x92	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
31	14¾	CurtW					2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	18¾	Cyclops		.88	2.9	15	17	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
12	4½	DPF				4	33	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Damon		.20	3.3	21	112	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26	12	DanRiv		1.12	6.7	4	39	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
30½	17⅞	DanaCp		1.60	7.5	5	435	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
28⅜	16¼	Daniel		.30b	1.3	10	24	23¾	24	23¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	35⅛	Darl		2	5.0	6	228	40	40	40	— ⅛
49¼	35½	Darl	pf	2			6	40½	40	40	— ⅛
47½	46	DataGen				12	190	60½	59¾	59¾	
7⅜	4⅜	DataTer		.30	1.3	14	231	24	23¾	23¾	
54	44	Datanl		s		5.3	351	56	54	54	
18½	9¾	Davco		.56b	5.1	3	63	11¼	10⅞	11	
49⅛	36½	DaytHd		1.80	4.1	7	287	44	43⅝	43⅝	
17¼	12½	DaytPL		1.74	12.	7	98	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
110⅞	72	DPL	pf12.50		12.		170	101½	101	101½	+ ⅛
47½	28½	Deere		1.90	6.1	7	413	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
14	10¼	DelmP		1.48	11.	7	78	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	31½	DeltaA		1.20	3.8	8	833	40½	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅛	DeltaC					149	8	8	8	
17		Deltona					63	14	13⅞	13⅞	
35½	25½	DeluxC		n1.44		3.7	11	154	39¾	39¾	
20½	15¼	DenMfg		1.16	6.8	6	7	17	16⅞	17	
31¾	11⅜	Dennys		.88	5.3	7	172	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
20	13	Dentsply		.88	5.0	7	55	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
14⅜	10	DeSoto		1	8.3	6	28	12	12	12	
15⅜	10⅞	DetEd		1.60	12.	7	347	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
68½	50½	DetE	pf5.50		9.2		2	60	60	60	
77½	58½	DetE	pf9.32		12.		290	77	77	77	
76¾	49	DetE	pf7.68		13.		250	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
75½	48	DetE	pf7.45		12.		2200	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
74⅜	45⅝	DetE	pf7.36		12.		2270	59	59	59	— ⅛
25½	19¼	DetE	pf2.75		12.		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
21½	14½	DetE	pr2.28		12.		1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
26	19¾	Dexter		1	3.8	9	12	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	DiGior		.56	6.3	6	144	9¼	9	9	
13¾	12¾	DiGior	pf.88		6.1		2400	14½	14½	14½	
21⅛	16½	DiGior	pf2.25		11.		2	21	21	21

elephone Stock Outlook Dims

YORK, June 3 (AP-DJ) — nals swamped telephone recent weeks, powered by pectedly steep and rapid short-term interest rates. a weeks, share prices 15 percent to 30 percent ir low March levels, with n Telephone & Telegraph ng about 20 percent. e stocks are likely to come newed pressure over the months, with Wall Street industry earnings to show lings this year.

nticipate negative earnings ons for the industry in the nd third quarters," says Schelke, analyst at Smith Harris Upham, following pointing results in the first

nalysts are expecting flat for American Telephone to-down earnings for the lependent companies.

luses and Minuses

, the earnings outlook for stry carries "pluses and says Mr. Schelke. On the are rate increases that the xpects will be approved he year. The cutbacks in ion programs that will lim- l financing needs also con- plus.

r, the lingering effects of erest rates earlier on costs jump in toll-call revenue rt earnings, says Mr. ome incremental costs re- m certain acquisitions, in- in non-regulated areas r depreciation rates also g profit gains, he adds.

the group's rally in April telephone stocks still are elow their past 12-month ging the market indexes ercent. Part of such poor ice is due to the strength up a year earlier, when, rst time in several years, e stocks' price-earnings generally approximated ie industrial stocks," says te.

nates that the group sells a 25 percent discount to earnings multiple of the & Poor's 500-stock index ed 1981 earnings, and at 5 percent to 20 percent n the basis of projected s.

enerally Bullish

less, analysts generally beyond this year on tele- ustry earnings. "We be- onger-term earnings and rowth outlook for the in- s is extremely positive," Barney analyst asserts. that fourth quarter earn- egin to show the good ahead and that the first 981 will exhibit strong mbers.

Flat Earnings Foreseen Despite Rise In Rates

Steven Chrust, analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., says that although near-term earnings for the major telephone holding companies remain unpromising, 1981 will be strong for AT&T and the independent telephone companies.

Toll volume growth is expected by Mr. Chrust to slow to 5 percent this year from 11 percent to 12 percent last year. "The trough should be reached in the third quarter, with growth perhaps falling about 2 percent to 3 percent," he figures. The slump is primarily traceable to the recession, analysts say.

With labor negotiations between American Telephone and three unions scheduled to open tomorrow, aimed at forging a three-year national labor accord, analysts concede that overall labor costs are certain to spiral some more. Mr. Chrust estimates the rise in overall labor costs in 1980 will be about 15 percent compared with 10 percent last year.

He is confident, however, that American Telephone will be able to earn $9.15 a share in 1981, up from an estimated $7.90 to $8 in 1980. The giant telephone company earned $8.04 last year. The analyst concedes that a squeeze in near-term profits will occur this year as a result of higher costs and unimproved labor productivity.

"But we expect a sharp reversal in 1981, which should see prices appreciate as earnings results manifest improvement," Mr. Chrust says. The improved earnings outlook, he says, may allow AT&T to raise its dividend as early as November of this year or as late as February of next year."

Analysts says the Federal Communications Commission's approval of a higher interim profit on AT&T's investment, which clears the way for an estimated 5 percent increase in interstate and overseas telephone charges, is a very bullish event for the company.

Another important development for AT&T, says Bradford Peery, analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins, is a recent decision by the FCC allowing subscribers to buy their telephones but permitting AT&T to offer a full range of computerized services.

Although he has a buy recommendation on AT&T, Mr. Peery believes the independents, such as General Telephone & Electronics and United Telecommunications, are "more attractively priced."

Foster Corwith, of Argus Research, says AT&T and independents such as Rochester Telephone, United Telecommunications, Central Telephone and Continental Telephone are ideal "total-return" stocks. His top choice in the group is Rochester.

"Unlike the typical independent, Rochester hasn't any short-term debt" and has generated in each of the past four years from internal sources "more than 100 percent of its relatively modest construction spending needs."

Smith Barney's Mr. Schelke recommends "particularly for long-term accounts," companies that do not have any manufacturing operations: Central Telephone, Continental, Mid-Continent Telephone and United Telecommunications. He rates AT&T a "strong hold since it currently sells in the middle of a reasonable trading range of 52-56, relative to the interest-rate environment." The stock closed monday at $52.625.



Milton Friedman

Friedman Says Fed Pays Only In 'Lip Service'

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 (AP-DJ) — Nobel prizewinning economist Milton Friedman chastised the Federal Reserve Board as chairman Paul Volcker listened at a bankers' international monetary conference here.

Like many other central banks, the Fed has accepted much of Mr. Friedman's monetarist doctrine, the University of Chicago professor conceded, but he nonetheless faulted the Fed as a "particularly egregious example of the contrast between talk and action."

Despite "lip-service" to steady money-supply growth, he complained that the United States and others still have not given up on "manipulating interest rates." Later, he elaborated at length at a news conference that the Fed is running an "incredibly restrictive" monetary policy, worsening the recession because it will not create enough bank reserves to meet its own targets.

Ranks of Immigrant Executives Grow in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

management, and this gives them a leg up. Remember, in many cases in Europe, your partner is likely to be the government. And in the nature of multinational business today, government is often as important a factor as profitability."

Another Factor

There is another factor. "European business people are probably less likely to measure their accomplishment quarter-by-quarter, year-by-year, and more likely to look at the longer range aspects of their work," said Mr. Wechsler, who is a graduate of the University of Manchester in England, Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Polytechnic Institute in New York. "Because of the stock ownership of the American operation, executives are conditioned to try to look good every quarter. Sometimes they're so anxious they don't have time to build adequately for the future."

Dow Chemical and Amax both illustrate the growing acceptance of foreign-born executives in American companies. Mr. Merszei went on to become chief executive of Dow, then quit last year in a management shuffle and became president of Occidental Petroleum. He in turn was succeeded at Dow by Paul Oreffice, who was born in Italy and came to this country as a 12-year-old but then spent years in Latin America and Europe. At Amax Mr. MacGregor was succeeded upon retirement three years ago by Pierre Gousseland, a Frenchman.

According to Lawrence Fouraker, professor and former dean of the Harvard Business School, it is just a matter of time before many more foreigners turn up in the American executive suite. They have had only about a decade to make their mark running local subsidiaries of multinational companies, he said. "And it takes 10 years for people to emerge at that level, to know the way their companies operate. But in the 1990s we'll see a substantial increase in non-nationals, as well as in minorities and women."

Overseas Careers

No matter what their nationality, top executives of multinational companies will increasingly come to their positions having spent some part of their career overseas. "This is the way executives learn about other people and learn about the problems of inflation, foreign trade and foreign exchange," said William Anderson, who heads the NCR Corp. He is a British citizen who was educated in Shanghai (at the same schools Mr. Blumenthal would later attend) and spent the first 25 years of his business career in the Far East.

For some executives, that experience was not only valuable but crucial to their professional development. "I would never risen as far as I have in Dow if it hadn't been for my foreign experience. What I learned in Brazil in the 1960s influenced and advanced my career," said Mr. Oriffice.

What he learned during that time, when inflation ranged between 25 and 80 percent, was that the usual American management methods simply didn't apply. "Even though my training was technical, my job was about 70 percent a financial job, because that's what management in a high-inflation country is," he said. "The only way we could get dollars to import goods from the United States was to go to the exchange and bid on how many cruzeiros we would pay per dollar for imported goods. It was so important to the job that every Tuesday morning I personally went to the exchange in Sao Paulo and stood there with my broker. We'd have an open line to the exchanges in Rio and two other Brazilian cities to find out what the bidding was, because on the same day prices in those cities would be different."

Dow's Business

He describes what he learned there as "maintenance of margins, or replacement cost pricing"—charging $1.10 if your costs are a dollar, but charging $2.20 (rather than $2.10) if costs rise to $2. "It's the only way you can make sufficient profit to buy more items and build more plants," he said.

Dow, based in Midland, Mich., is today the nation's second largest chemical company in sales, first in profitability and does about 50 percent of its business outside the United States.

British-born Colin Marshall, recently promoted from the presidency of the Avis Corp. to executive vice president of the parent company, Norton Simon, also acknowledges that he owes much of his success to his international background. After high school in London he spent the next seven years traveling the world as a British merchant seaman, then joined Hertz and spent time in Chicago, Mexico City and Toronto. He joined Avis as regional manager for Europe in 1964 and was soon responsible for expanding the rental-car company through Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Three years ago, at age 43, he became chief executive of Avis Inc. at its Garden City, N.Y., world headquarters.

"I think there is no doubt that my experience abroad helped me in my international job," he said in his soft British accent, "because I could better relate to the U.S. home office, having worked here previously. By moving around, when problems arise you can recall that you had a similar experience some other place."

Mobil Head Approves OPEC Pricing Aim

PARIS, June 3 (IHT) — If the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could establish an automatic oil-price escalation formula, it would be welcome as an effort to return stability to the world oil market, Rawleigh Warner Jr., the chairman of Mobil Oil, said today at a news conference.

"We'd be better off than we have been for the last eight to 10 years," Mr. Warner said, referring to oil-price shocks in 1973 and the price jumps that began last November. "What we're all fighting for is a little order. The whole world would benefit," he said.

Early last month it was reported that OPEC had reached broad agreement on a mechanism that would tie oil prices to inflation. Although some exporting countries are said to be resisting specifics of the pricing formula, there has been speculation that OPEC will approve such a mechanism at the ministerial meeting set for next Monday in Algiers.

Mr. Warner turned aside suggestions that the oil companies had benefited from what he called the "chaotic" state of the oil market. He said that a "great deal" of the huge earnings Mobil and other oil companies have reported are "inventory profits" or profits on oil that must be replaced at higher costs following price rises.

In response to questions about recent warnings by the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, that oil prices could collapse because of mounting oil stocks among producers, Mr. Warner said "don't misread higher levels of inventories" because there are "too many factors to say what's going to happen to crude." But he said if the oil glut continued, "it was entirely conceivable that prices could weaken."

On other subjects, Mr. Warner said Mobil's recent oil and gas finds off Cameroon and Newfoundland looked to be substantial but that exploration was still in preliminary stages. He said the company was drilling in separate structures off Newfoundland and that tests had not yet been completed.

Dutch Jobless at Record

THE HAGUE, June 3 (UPI) — Unemployment in the Netherlands reached a post-war record in May, government figures showed today. The seasonally adjusted total at the end of May was 229,500, about 6 percent of the total work force and a rise of 11,500 over the previous month.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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April, 1980

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From the Chairman's Office

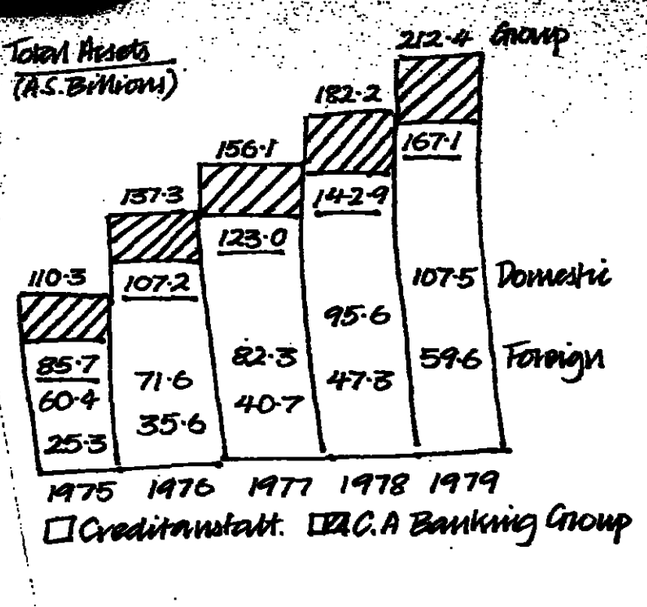
The past year has followed the pattern of progress forecast for it. A programme of entrenchment and development, of extension of existing facilities, of consolidating valuable contacts and of furthering relations abroad has strengthened Creditanstalt's position as an international banking force. During this period, too, a representative office was opened in London, reflecting our close associations with this world financial centre.

In 1979, loans to domestic and foreign customers rose by 19.3%, deposits increased by 17.9%. Special efforts were again made in the field of export financing. As a result the total volume of export loans expanded by more than 45%. Creditanstalt again played an important role on the Austrian capital market, where approximately 20% of the total new issue volume was guaranteed by the Bank and a record AS 10.4 billion (US$ 837 million) placed with the public.

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Loans	95.4	7.67	+19.3%	123.4	9.93	+19.4%
Due from Banks	41.4	3.33	+19.3%	44.6	3.59	+16.2%
Securities	22.7	1.83	+8.8%	31.3	2.52	+10.7%
Deposits	157.7	12.68	+17.9%	199.5	16.05	+17.6%
Capital and Reserves	6.0	0.49	+8.9%	7.5	0.60	+8.7%
Balance Sheet Total	167.1	13.44	+17.0%	212.4	17.09	+16.6%

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. In $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close

(Continued from Page 10)

19¾ 14⅛ SolnGE 1.68 9.4 7 22 18 17⅞ 17⅞
61⅞ 34⅝ SoNRes 1.50 3.0 9 125 51½ 49⅞ 50⅝+ ⅞
41 29½ SNETel 3.60 10. 7 30 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅝+ ⅛
43½ 32 SoNE pf3.82 10. 4 37 37 37
47½ 29⅝ SouPac 2.60 7.8 6 364 33⅝ 33 33⅛— ⅜
66 50⅝ SouRy 3.68 6.0 5 214 61⅝ 59⅞ 61 +1¼
27⅞ 21⅛ SoRy pf2.60 10. 5 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
38⅞ 24¼ SoUnCo 1.92 5.8 6 13 33⅜ 33 33
32 17⅞ Soutind .96 4.5 7 84 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝
76 34¼ SouRoyl .80 1.2 24 114 68½ 67 67 —1
34½ 34⅛ SouRoy wi 13 u34⅝ 34½ 34⅝+ ¼
2½ 1¼ Soumrk 3 120 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
26 17½ SwstAir .32 1.1 7 386 u28⅛ 24⅜ 28 +3
28⅝ 20⅝ SwtBsh 1.40 5.2 7 8 27 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
24 11½ SwtFore .50 3.3 4 255 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
13½ 8⅛ SwtGas n1.16 10. 6 27 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
14¼ 9½ SwtPS 1.28 11. 9 126 11⅝ 11⅜ 11½
28¼ 12⅝ Sparton 1 4.3 6 23 16 15⅝ 16 + ¼
43⅝ 22½ SpectPh 16 110 33¼ 32⅜ 32⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 12⅝ SperHut 1 7.3 5 16 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝
60⅞ 41¾ Sperry 1.56 3.3 6 1185 46⅞ 45¾ 46⅜+ ⅜
19½ 12¾ Springs 1.20 8.2 4 18 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
25¼ 17⅝ SquarD 1.60 7.3 7 241 22 21⅝ 22
39¼ 28 Squibb 1.14 3.7 11 901 31⅜ 30½ 31⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 9⅜ StaRite .70 4.7 9 233 15⅛ 14 15 +1¼
50¼ 23⅝ Staley 1 2.0 19 212 u50⅝ 49⅜ 50⅝+ ⅜
33⅝ 21¼ StBrnd 1.64 5.4 10 336 30⅞ 30½ 30½— ⅛
28⅛ 18⅝ StBPnt .72 3.0 8 23 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
18½ 6⅞ StdMotA .64 6.7 7 6 9½ 9⅝ 9½
85 45⅜ StOilCl 3.60 5.0 6 1141 73⅝ 72¼ 72⅜— ⅜
52¾ 46 StOind s 8 1625 50⅝ 49⅝ 49⅞— ⅜
110½ 52½ StOilOh 2.80 3.0 8 423 93⅝ 93 93⅛+ ⅜
49⅜ 42¼ StOOh wi 9 46⅞ 46⅛ 46⅞— ⅛
12⅝ 7¾ StPacCp .60 5.9 4 14 10¼ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
19½ 12⅛ Standex .85 5.7 5 12 15 14⅞ 15 — ⅛
17 14½ StanW s 7 31 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
38½ 25¾ Starret 1.48 4.6 6 1 32 32 32 + ¼
5⅞ 3½ StMutInv 6 50 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
11 7⅞ StaMSe 1.12 11. 40 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
25 14½ StaufCh 1.20 6.3 6 561 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ Steego .12b 4.0 5 18 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
11¼ 8⅞ Sterchi .68 7.1 4 8 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
9½ 5⅝ SterlBcp .66 9.3 9 15 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
21⅜ 15¾ SterlDg .92 4.6 11 2671 20⅛ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅛
25 13 Sterndnt .60 3.7 6 48 16½ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ⅛
16½ 12⅛ StevnJ 1.20b 8.5 4 49 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ¼
41⅜ 17¼ StewWa s1.88 7.4 6 14 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅜— ⅛
35⅝ 18 StokVC 1.48 6.5 7 21 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
12 8 StokVC pf 1 10. z100 10 10 10 + ⅛
52 39⅛ StoneW 2.75 5.5 7 17 50⅛ 49⅞ 49⅞— ⅛
27 17⅛ StonCon .72 3.5 6 11 20½ 20⅜ 20⅜
20⅛ 12⅞ StopShp 1.20 9.2 4 64 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
20¾ 11⅞ StorTec 9 650 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
33⅞ 20½ Storer s .72 2.7 10 309 27⅝ 26⅝ 26⅞+ ⅛
17⅝ 11¾ StridRit 1.16 8.5 8 20 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ½
4⅝ 2⅜ SuavSho .20 4.7 6 11 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
42⅝ 23¾ SubPrG 1.44 4.8 5 61 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅞+ ¼
32⅝ 21 SunChm s.60 2.6 4 211 23⅝ 23¼ 23½+ ¼
28¼ 18⅞ SunEl .72 3.0 11 174 24⅛ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
88⅞ 50⅝ SunCo 3.60 5.0 5 494 72⅝ 71⅜ 72½+ ⅞
37 33⅛ SunCo wi 10 36½ 36 36 — ½
91⅝ 51⅜ SunC pf 2.25 3.0 2 74 74 74
24¾ 12⅞ Sunbm 1.50 9.1 5 130 16⅞ 16½ 16½— ⅜
46½ 23⅞ Sundstr 1.40 3.4 9 159 41⅛ 40⅞ 41⅛
14½ 9⅛ SunMn s .40 3.4 13 782 11⅞ 11½ 11⅝— ⅜
24 17⅝ SuprVal .66 3.0 9 69 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅞
177 99 SuprOil s.70 .5 14 161 150½ 147⅞ 149
19⅞ 10⅞ SupmkG .48 3.6 5 56 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
5½ 3⅛ Supscp 18 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
22⅞ 16⅝ Swank 1.40a 7.8 5 9 18 17⅞ 18
24⅜ 12 Sybron 1.08 7.6 7 192 14⅞ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
39½ 24 Sybrn pf2.40 8.5 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛

T—T—T

29⅞ 11¼ TRE s 1 4.3 13 157 23⅜ 23 23½
48½ 34¼ TRW 2.20 5.8 6 183 39⅜ 38 38⅛— ⅜
105 74 TRW pf 4.40 5.3 9 84⅝ 83½ 83½—1½
90 64 TRW pf4.50 6.3 11 72⅝ 72 72
35¼ 21¾ TaftBrd .76 2.5 8 38 30¼ 30 30¼
10⅝ 4¼ Talley .25t 7 40 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝
11⅛ 7¼ Talley pf 1 12. 3 8⅛ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
19¼ 13¼ TampE 1.56 9.2 7 78 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 — ⅛
41⅜ 18⅞ Tandy 10 2457 40 39 39 — ⅜
7⅞ 3⅜ Tandyctl 19 1894 u 8¼ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅜
37¼ 12½ Tchncolr .72 2.2 6 201 34⅜ 32¼ 32¼—2⅛
64¼ 41⅜ Tektrnx .84 1.7 11 117 49 47⅜ 48⅝— ⅜
18 7⅞ Telcom .70 8.6 9 21 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
124½ 91 Teldyn s 6 709 123⅝ 123⅜ 123⅝+ ⅜
27 14 Telorml 14 635 16⅝ 16⅛ 16½— ⅜
5⅝ 2½ Telex 26 522 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
45½ 31¼ Tenneco 2.40 6.3 7 1101 38½ 37⅝ 38⅛+ ⅜
91⅜ 84⅜ Tenc pr 11 12. 213 91⅝ 91⅛ 91⅛+ ⅜
88¼ 56½ Tenc pr 7.40 11. 1 68⅝ 68⅝ 68⅝— ⅜
44⅞ 18⅛ Teradyn 13 31 35⅜ 34⅞ 34⅞— ⅜
27⅞ 12⅝ Tesoro .15e .7 2 597 21¼ 20⅞ 21 + ¼
48 24⅝ Tesor pf2.16 6.0 61 36⅝ 36 36¼
41⅜ 25½ Texaco 2.40 6.7 5 2233 36½ 35⅝ 35⅞+ ¼
50⅞ 37¼ TexCm 1.60 3.3 9 307 48⅞ 48¼ 48½+ ¼
79½ 42¼ TexEst 2.70 4.1 9 158 67½ 65⅝ 66⅛— ⅜
27⅛ 19¼ TxET pf2.40 10. 3 23⅛ 23¼ 23¼— ¼
28⅝ 21¾ TxET pf2.87 11. 3 25⅛ 25 25 — ¼
35 22¾ TexGT s1.46 5.2 7 128 28⅞ 28⅛ 28⅛— ¾
25 16¼ Texind .80b 3.2 4 246 25 24⅝ 25 + ¼
108¼ 78⅜ TexInst 2 2.2 11 455 93 91⅝ 91½—1¼
24⅛ 10¾ TexInt 675 23⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞+ ½
46⅝ 30 TexOGs s.32 .7 16 609 44⅝ 43⅜ 44 — ⅛
40 25 TxPac s 31 49 37½ 36½ 36⅞— ⅜
19⅞ 14⅝ TexUtil 1.76 9.9 7 977 18 17½ 17⅞— ⅜
53⅜ 21⅝ Texsalf 1.60 4.2 7 369 39 38⅛ 38½+ ¼
85 40 Texglf pf 3 4.8 55 62½ 62⅝ 62¼+ ¼
6⅜ 2⅝ Texfi Ind 21 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞
30 20⅞ Textron 1.80 7.3 6 274 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝
32½ 22¾ Textr pf2.08 8.0 1 26 26 26
26½ 18½ Textr pf1.40 6.6 8 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
58 33⅞ Thiokol 1.55 3.2 7 165 49 48⅜ 48⅞— ⅜
47⅝ 35⅞ ThmBet 1.72 3.9 11 36 44¼ 43⅝ 43⅝— ½
13⅜ 7⅜ Thomin .56b 6.3 4 61 9 8⅞ 8⅞
32⅝ 23 ThmJW 2.16 7.2 7 11 30 30 30
16 8¼ Thrifty .72 7.7 6 47 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
Ti-Caro n 2 8.6 4 33 23⅝ 22½ 23⅛
42½ 20¼ Tidwatr 1 2.7 13 74 37 35⅞ 36⅞+1⅜
27⅜ 16½ TigerInt .80 3.5 8 266 23 22½ 22⅝— ⅛

53¼ 37 Timeln 1.80 4.0 9 224 45½ 44⅝ 44⅝— ¾
38⅛ 27½ Timl pfB1.57 4.9 136 32⅝ 32 32 — ⅝
39⅝ 28⅝ TimesM 1.44 4.2 8 283 34⅝ 34 34 — ⅝
63½ 45 Timkn 3a 6.2 5 30 48⅜ 48⅛ 48⅛— ¼
46½ 21¾ ToddSh .25c .7 5 34 34⅛ 33⅞ 34⅛+ ⅜
22⅞ 13¾ Tokheim .70 4.0 9 27 17⅝ 17¼ 17½— ¼
21½ 15⅛ TolEdis 2.20 11. 7 55 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
21½ 15½ TolEd pf2.36 12. 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
21⅝ 14¼ TolEd pf2.21 12. 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
15⅞ 8 TonkaCp .48t 4.7 4 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
11½ 6¾ ToolRol .40b 5.7 6 3 7 7 7
25 12⅝ ToroCo .88 6.3 6 161 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞+ ¼
31¼ 14¼ Tosco n 6 4396 28⅝ 27 27⅞— ⅜
29⅝ 18⅞ ToyRUs n 11 89 29⅜ 29 29⅜+ ⅜
22⅞ 21¾ Tracor s .40 1.7 10 156 u23⅞ 22¼ 23⅜+1¼
23½ 16¼ Trane 1.04 5.1 7 196 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅜
38⅛ 29½ TranUn 2.36 7.0 6 31 33⅜ 33½ 33½
27⅞ 9⅝ TW Corp 8 179 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
7⅞ 2⅞ TW Cp wt 8 4 4 4 — ⅛
21¼ 12⅝ TWC pf 2 12. 2 16½ 16¼ 16½+ ¼
17 11 TWC pf 1.90 14. 30 14 13⅞ 13⅞
32⅞ 17½ TWC pf2.66 12. 31 22 21⅝ 21½— ⅜
20⅝ 14⅝ Transm 1.12 6.3 5 765 18⅛ 17⅝ 17¾— ¼
21⅜ 14⅝ Traninc 2.04 11. 20 19 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
44⅞ 26 Transca 1.44 3.8 11 375 38⅝ 36⅞ 38¼— ⅜
58⅛ 41¼ Transco pf3.87 6.0 8 51½ 51½ 51½
11⅛ 5 Transcn .10 2.0 9 x7 5 5 5
73 49 TrGP pf6.65 12. z10 55½ 55½ 55½+1½
25½ 17½ TrGP pf2.50 12. 7 21 21 21
16⅛ 7⅞ TrnsOh .40 3.2 4 11 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜+ ¼
27½ 20½ Tranwy 1.88 7.7 7 28 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅜+ ⅛
44⅜ 33 Travirs 2.48 6.3 4 468 39⅞ 39⅜ 39⅜— ⅜
21¼ 16⅛ TriCon 2.16e 11. 120 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
4 2 TriSoM 4 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
10½ 6½ Trialnd .40b 4.9 4 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
24⅜ 15⅛ TriaPc 1 5.6 6 85 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
17¼ 8⅜ Trico .20 1.5 11 38 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
30½ 16⅛ Trinfyin s.60 2.6 7 181 23⅝ 22⅝ 23½— ⅜
17½ 12 TucsEP 1.52 10. 7 x178 15½ 15 15 — ⅛
50¼ 34½ TCFox s1.50 4.3 6 91 u35 34⅞ 34⅞+ ⅛
22¼ 14⅛ TwinDs 1.10 6.4 4 9 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
37½ 17⅝ TycoLab 1 3.3 7 121 32 30⅝ 30¾—1
17⅛ 10½ TylerCp .50 4.4 5 29 11½ 11¼ 11¼
57⅞ 33⅝ Tymshr 15 29 48⅞ 48⅛ 48⅛— ½

U—U—U

29¼ 13½ UAL .25t 296 16⅞ 16½ 16½— ⅛
28⅝ 19 UGI 1.76 7.6 7 15 23⅛ 23¼ 23¼— ¼
28 18 UGI pf 2.75 12. z400 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅛
18⅛ 10⅞ UMC 1.20 9.4 6 100 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
29¼ 9⅝ UNCRes .12t 82 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 8⅛ Unarco .88 9.8 6 10 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
67¼ 48 UnINV 4.40e 7.8 5 4 56¼ 56¼ 56⅛+ ¼
49⅛ 36⅝ UCamp 2.60 6.6 6 385 40 39 39⅝— ⅝
47⅞ 35¼ UnCarb 3 7.0 4 425 43¼ 42⅝ 42⅝— ⅝
13⅜ 6⅜ UnComr .20 2.6 6 18 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
9⅝ 3½ UnlonCp .32t 6.6 5 13 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
14¼ 9¼ UnElec 1.44 12. 7 172 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ⅛
45 30⅛ UnEl pf4.50 12. z350 36½ 36 36 — ½
45⅜ 28⅝ UnEl pf4.56 12. 240 37 36 37 +1
79¼ 52½ UnEl pfL 8 12. 210 65 65 65 +1
22½ 13⅝ UnEl pf2.13 12. 10 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
78 56 UnEl pf7.44 13. 2 59 59 59 — ½
62½ 34⅜ UOilCal 1.60 3.2 8 734 50 49⅛ 49½— ⅜
44⅝ 37⅛ UnPac s1.40 3.4 10 773 42½ 41⅛ 41⅞— ⅜
6⅛ 3⅛ Uniroyal 199 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
68 22 Uniryal pf z100 24 24 24
14⅛ 8⅛ UnBrnd .30e 2.4 7 41 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
13 9⅝ UBrd pf1.20 10. 33 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
38½ 24¼ UnEnRs s1.52 4.1 7 548 38 36 37½+1⅞
30⅝ 16⅛ UnGrty .24 .9 9 273 27⅝ 26⅞ 26⅞+1
25¼ 17⅝ Uillum 2.68 13. 5 x66 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
29⅛ 27½ Uillu pf3.97 14. x313 28⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
21½ 14½ Uillu pf2.20 12. y400 18 17 18 + ⅛
32⅝ 15⅝ Unitind .90b 3.7 8 16 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅛
22 11¼ Unitfan .22 1.4 6 35 16½ 16 16 — ⅜
12⅝ 8⅝ UJerBk 1.04a 10. 4 29 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ UnMM n 101 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
6½ 1⅞ UnPkMn 69 38 3⅜ 3⅜— ¼
37⅞ 18⅛ UnRefg s.80a 3.7 3 22 21½ 21 21½+ ¼
20½ 15½ USFaS 2.02e 11. 8 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
18⅞ 6½ USAir .06e .6 3 712 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅞— ⅛
24½ 16 USAir pf1.87 8.5 24 22½ 22 22
41⅛ 33½ USFid 2.80 7.1 5 106 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅛+ ¼
37⅞ 25⅝ USGyps 2.40 7.5 4 55 32⅛ 31⅞ 31⅞+ ¼
33½ 22¼ USGy pf1.80 6.4 1 28 28 28
17½ 10¼ USHom .64b 4.0 4 211 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞
10½ 6⅞ USInd .76 9.8 5 179 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
18⅛ 11⅜ USLease .52 3.4 6 149 16 15½ 15½— ⅛
9⅞ 5⅞ US Rly 99 39 9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
27½ 16¼ USShoe 1.60 7.8 5 40 20⅝ 20⅜ 20½+ ⅛
24½ 16¼ USSteel 1.60 8.9 660 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 — ⅜
37⅝ 26 USTobc 2.08 6.6 8 29 31⅝ 31¼ 31¼+ ⅜
52¼ 36⅛ UnTech 2.20 5.0 7 495 44 43⅜ 43⅝
140 99 UTch pf7.32 6.4 3 115 115 115 +4
66¼ 47 UTch pf3.87 6.9 9 56 55⅛ 56 + ⅜
27⅝ 19¼ UTch pf2.55 11. 124 24⅛ 23⅞ 24
21⅛ 14¼ UniTel 1.52 8.4 7 698 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
39 22¾ Unitrod .50 1.5 12 212 35 33 33⅛+ ¼
15 8¾ Univar .56 5.3 5 38 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
19¾ 10½ UnivFd .96 7.7 8 19 12⅝ 12½ 12½
24½ 15½ UnLeaf 1.32 5.6 8 47 23½ 22⅛ 23½+1½
54 40 Upjohn 1.72 3.2 10 467 53⅞ 52⅝ 53¼
28 19 USLIFE .70 3.1 6 295 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜— ¼
35⅛ 24½ USLIF pf3.33 12. 3 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ½
10⅞ 7⅞ UslifeFd .96a 11. 63 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
19½ 13 UtaPL 2 11. 10 123 18 17½ 17⅛+ ⅛
29⅞ 20 UtPL pf2.80 11. 3 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜
29⅞ 19⅝ UtPL pf2.90 11. 208 25½ 25⅛ 25½
26¼ 17 UtPL pf2.36 12. 1 20½ 20½ 20½

V—V—V

26¼ 16¼ VF Cp 1.60 7.0 5 19 23⅛ 23 23 — ⅛
39 21½ VSI Cp .72 2.8 6 131 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝+ ⅛
23½ 10⅛ Valero n.20 1.2 530 16⅞ 16⅜ 16½+ ⅛
9½ 5¼ Valleyin .40 6.2 27 49 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
15 10⅝ VanDrn 1 7.4 4 17 13½ 13½ 13½
35⅛ 19 Varian .52 2.0 9 419 26⅞ 26¼ 26¼— ⅜
15½ 7¾ Varo .40 4.1 7 58 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
25¼ 17 Veeco s .30 1.3 13 98 22⅞ 22⅛ 22¼— ½
6⅜ 3 Vendo 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
13¼ 9 VestSe 1.36e 13. 42 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
45½ 27⅜ Viacom .40 1.1 10 63 37½ 37 37½+ ⅛
28¾ 22 Viacom pf2.10 7.3 89 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ½
13½ 9⅛ VoEPw 1.40 12. 7 810 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞

93 62½ VaEP pf8.60 12. z10 70⅛ 70⅛ 70⅛
27¼ 18⅝ VaEP pf2.90 12. 8 23⅞ 23⅝ 23½— ⅛
78¼ 49 VaE pf7.72 13. z390 62 60½ 61 —2
29⅝ 11⅛ Vornado .60 3.2 107 19¼ 18½ 18½— ¼
37⅛ 30½ VulcnM 2 5.9 6 7 33⅞ 33 33⅞+ ⅞

W—W—W

25⅛ 16⅜ WICOR 2.04 10. 6 10 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜
17½ 10½ Wabash .60 5.0 4 11 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
21 15¼ Wachov .84 4.7 7 23 18⅛ 18 18⅛
7¼ 3⅝ WachRty 13 86 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
36⅜ 24 WalMrt .40 1.2 12 127 34¼ 33¼ 34⅛+ ⅜
35⅛ 25⅛ Walgrn 1.60 5.2 6 16 30⅞ 30½ 30⅞+ ⅜
24⅞ 19⅞ WkHCn g1.32 5.4 7 690 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅛
30½ 23¼ WallBus 1 3.5 7 45 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛
28⅛ 19½ WalMu 1.60b 7.0 4 10 23 23 23 — ⅛
35⅝ 23½ WallJm 1.90 5.8 6 494 33 32⅞ 32⅞— ⅛
11 8 WaltJ pf 1 11. z150 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
11⅞ 4⅛ WardFd 85 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞+ ⅜
17¾ 8⅝ Warnaco .80 4.8 5 547 16½ 15½ 16½+1⅛
46 36½ WrnCm s 1 2.4 6 705 44 42 42 —1¼
25⅝ 17 WarnrL 1.32 6.6 13 1006 20 19⅞ 20 + ⅛
27½ 18⅛ WashGs 2.52 10. 7 12 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
39 18 WshNat 1.50 5.7 5 51 27⅛ 26½ 26½— ⅜
45 24¼ WasN pf2.50 7.4 1 33⅜ 33⅜ 33⅜
23⅜ 16¼ WshWt 2.16 12. 8 44 18⅛ 18⅛ 18½— ¼
48¼ 30 WasteM .90 1.9 14 98 46⅞ 46⅛ 46⅞+ ⅞
37 21⅝ WatkinJ .48 1.5 13 15 31⅜ 31¼ 31¼— ⅜
7⅛ 4⅛ WayGos 4 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
17 12⅛ WayG pf1.60 11. 1 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞+ ¼
7½ 4⅞ WeanUn .20 4.1 11 18 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
19½ 6⅝ WebbD .20 2.1 7 110 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
28½ 22⅝ WeisMk .88 3.7 7 12 23⅝ 23½ 23½
33⅝ 21⅝ WellsF 1.92 7.0 5 25 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ¼
17⅝ 11 WelFM 1.35e 8.1 8 21 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
37⅜ 27¼ WPtPe 2.80 8.1 5 17 34⅜ 34⅜ 34½+ ⅜
14 10 WstctT g.80 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
12 6 WnAirL .40 5.2 3 244 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
30¼ 19 WAir pf 2 8.9 15 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
35 23¼ WnBnc 1.64 5.0 6 329 33 32½ 32⅝— ⅛
53⅝ 27⅝ WnCoNA s.40 .6 17 271 52⅝ 51 52⅜+1⅛
38½ 24¼ WnCo pf2.12 5.7 6 37⅛ 37 37⅛—1⅛
67⅜ 32⅝ WPacI 23.75e 2.6 3 30 37⅜ 37½ 37⅜
26⅞ 16⅜ WUnion 1.40 6.5 150 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅞— ⅛
11 7⅜ WUn dpf1.18 12. 23 9¾ 9½ 9½— ⅛
23⅞ 15½ WUTI pf2.56t 12. 7 20¼ 20½ 20½— ⅛
27 17⅛ WestgEl 1.40 6.1 6 730 23⅛ 23 23 — ⅛
45½ 37 Westg pf3.80 9.7 z30 39⅛ 39⅛ 39⅛
38⅜ 26¼ Westvac 1.50 4.8 6 x28 31⅛ 30½ 31⅛+ ⅛
37⅝ 27 Weyerhr 1.30 4.1 8 498 32⅝ 31⅝ 32 — ⅛
49⅜ 36⅜ Weyr pf2.80 6.4 88 43⅜ 43⅛ 43½— ⅛
39⅛ 27⅜ WheelF 1.40 3.9 9 24 35⅜ 35½ 35½— ⅛
39⅞ 29⅜ WheelF pf 2 5.6 5 36 36 36
24⅞ 15 WheelPit 2 240 20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
41½ 31⅜ WhelPit pf5 14. z20 36½ 36½ 36½+ ½
21¼ 14⅝ Whirlpl 1.40 7.5 6 26 18⅝ 18⅞ 18⅞+ ⅛
27⅜ 19 WhitC 1.40 6.4 4 13 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
42⅝ 32 WhitC pfC 3 8.3 3 36¼ 36¼ 36¼+ ¼
9½ 3⅞ WhiteMt 2 143 4⅛ 4 4
26½ 12⅝ Whittak 1 4.7 6 189 22¼ 21½ 21½— ¼
17¼ 11¼ Wickes 1.04 8.2 5 218 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
13½ 5½ Wiebldt .44 6.9 12 27 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜— ⅛
40½ 18 Williams 1.10 3.6 9 359 30½ 29⅞ 30½+ ⅛
15⅛ 7⅞ WilshrO .07r .5 50 182 13⅝ 13¼ 13½+ ⅛
33⅜ 23⅝ WinDx 1.68 6.1 8 x14 27⅞ 27¼ 27½+ ⅛
3½ 1⅛ Winnbgo 100 77 2⅛ 2 2
11⅞ 5 WinterJ .87e 15. 11 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
26⅞ 19 WisEP 2.52 10. 7 272 24⅜ 24½ 24⅛— ⅛
103½ 69 WisE pf8.90 11. z1700 84⅛ 83⅝ 83⅝— ⅛
89½ 62 WisE pf7.75 11. z290 72 69⅞ 72 — ⅛
20¾ 14½ WiscPL 1.84 10. 7 24 18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛— ⅛
19½ 13⅞ WiscPS 1.72 9.9 6 42 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜— ⅛
33 20⅞ Witco 1.40 5.6 5 201 24⅞ 24¼ 24⅞+ ⅜
16½ 10¼ WittrR .80 5.8 5 30 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅛
16⅛ 8⅞ WolvrW .44 2.8 6 282 16⅛ 15⅛ 16
24⅞ 14½ Wometc .66 3.3 9 31 20⅝ 20 20½— ⅛
22⅞ 15⅛ WoodPt 3.32 1.7 11 221 19⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
31⅛ 21⅛ Wolwth 1.80 7.1 4 119 25⅜ 25½ 25½— ⅛
8⅜ 4⅝ WorldAir 22 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
36⅝ 32 Wrigly s1.44 4.0 8 17 35⅝ 35½ 35⅝+ ⅜
11⅞ 6⅜ Wurlitzr 300 52 9½ 9 9 — ⅛
11⅞ 9⅝ WyleLb s.40 3.7 7 35 10⅞ 10½ 10⅞— ⅛
9⅞ 4 Wyly 18 38 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝

X—Y—Z

69½ 48⅛ Xerox 2.80 5.0 8 612 56½ 55⅝ 55⅝—1
28⅞ 13⅝ XTRA .64 3.8 4 61 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
38⅛ 14⅛ Yates s .20 .5 8 12 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛
25 16¼ ZaleCo 1.08 5.8 4 1 18½ 18½ 18½
39⅞ 17⅜ Zapata .48 1.4 14 464 34½ 33¼ 33⅞+ ½
14⅞ 9⅝ ZayreCp .32 2.5 15 26 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 7⅞ ZenithR .60 5.5 9 1109 11⅛ 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
19½ 16⅞ Zero s .48 2.7 9 51 17½ 17⅜ 17½
21⅜ 14⅛ Zurnind .92 5.2 6 123 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on x-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

Chicago Futures

June 3, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	3.97¾	4.07	3.96	4.04½	+.06¾
Sep	4.10½	4.18	4.09	4.16¾	+.05½
Dec	4.27	4.36	4.26	4.34¼	+.06¼
Mar	4.41	4.51	4.40	4.49¼	+.08½
May	4.46½	4.57½	4.46	4.56¾	+.10¼
Jul	4.49	4.60	4.49	4.60	+.10

Sales Mon. 21,270.
Total open interest Mon. 44,311, up 1,621 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.74¼	2.75¾	2.73	2.75½	+.01¾
Sep	2.83	2.85	2.81½	2.84¼	+.02
Dec	2.90	2.92½	2.88¼	2.92	+.02
Mar	3.02	3.04¼	2.99¾	3.03¾	+.02
May	3.09½	3.11¼	3.07	3.11	+.02
Jul	3.14½	3.16½	3.12	3.15¾	+.02

Sales Mon. 34,032.
Total open interest Mon. 155,692, up 2,350 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	6.15½	6.19	6.10	6.18½	+.03¼
Aug	6.24	6.27	6.18	6.26½	+.04
Sep	6.30¼	6.35	6.25	6.34½	+.03¾
Nov	6.46	6.49	6.38½	6.48¼	+.04
Jan	6.60½	6.63	6.53	6.62¾	+.03¾
Mar	6.74½	6.78½	6.67	6.78½	+.04½
May	6.86	6.92	6.80	6.92	+.07
Jul	6.92	6.99	6.89	6.99	+.05

Sales Mon. 26,832.
Total open interest Mon. 102,058, off 636 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	168.30	168.80	167.00	168.70	+ .40
Aug	171.20	171.50	169.90	171.50	+ .40
Sep	174.00	174.50	172.90	174.40	+ .30
Oct	177.00	177.00	175.50	177.00	+ .30
Dec	181.20	181.50	179.10	181.40	+ .50
Jan	183.00	183.60	182.00	183.30	+ .10
Mar	187.00	187.80	185.80	187.40	+ .60
May				191.20	+ .90
Jul				194.30	— .20
Aug				194.30	— .20

Sales Mon. 8,528.
Total open interest Mon. 45,658, off 945 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	21.05	21.38	20.87	21.37	+ .26
Aug	21.20	21.62	21.10	21.61	+ .28
Sep	21.45	21.85	21.35	21.80	+ .28
Oct	21.70	22.05	21.60	22.02	+ .27
Dec	22.10	22.40	21.95	22.38	+ .32
Jan	22.30	22.60	22.10	22.53	+ .23
Mar	22.60	22.90	22.30	22.90	+ .35
May	22.90	23.25	22.80	23.25	+ .27
Jul	23.20	23.40	23.15	23.40	+ .15
Aug	23.32	23.40	23.25	23.40	+ .03

Sales Mon. 8,152.
Total open interest Mon. 59,346, off 1,743 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.60	1.63½	1.58	1.63½	+.04
Sep	1.63½	1.66¼	1.61	1.66¼	+.03¾
Dec	1.71¼	1.73¾	1.68½	1.73¾	+.03¼
Mar	1.77½	1.80	1.76	1.80	+.03½
May	1.80½	1.83½	1.80	1.83½	+.04

Sales Mon. 1,270.
Total open interest Mon. 4,102, off 146 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	63.75	64.60	63.35	64.52	+ .25
Aug	62.90	63.55	62.40	63.42	— .45
Oct	62.00	62.40	61.40	62.30	— .17
Dec	63.25	63.80	62.92	63.60	— .32
Jan	64.00	64.40	63.80	64.30	— .30
Feb	64.40	64.85	63.90	64.60	— .27
Apr	65.00	65.25	64.40	65.12	— .25

Est. sales 27,355; sales Mon. 21,080.
Total open interest Mon. 53,557, up 218 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	69.75	70.70	69.40	70.57	— .33
Sep	70.00	70.65	69.30	70.50	— .30
Oct	69.80	70.30	69.10	70.20	— .40
Nov	71.00	71.25	70.22	71.20	— .52
Jan	72.40	72.40	71.90	72.00	— .50
Mar	72.50	72.50	72.20	72.30	— .50
Apr	73.50	73.50	72.75	73.00	— .55
May	72.90	72.90	72.85	72.85	— .50

Est. sales 4,245; sales Mon. 2,217.
Total open interest Mon. 12,690, off 145 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Jun	32.20	32.87	31.90	32.82	+ .25
Jul	33.55	34.25	33.25	34.22	+ .32
Aug	32.80	33.50	32.30	33.45	+ .35
Oct	33.60	34.35	33.30	34.20	+ .28
Dec	36.75	37.30	36.50	37.20	+ .05
Feb	39.70	40.30	39.40	40.27	+ .05
Apr	39.52	40.00	39.40	39.60	+ .08
Jun	43.70	43.70	42.65	42.80	—1.10
Jul	43.25	43.87	43.25	43.80	— .40

Est. sales 7,358; sales Mon. 7,132.
Total open interest Mon. 25,915, up 99 from Fri.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	27.75	29.05	22.30	28.90	—1.90
Aug	27.95	28.85	27.50	28.77	+ .75
Feb	40.95	41.92	40.85	41.85	+ .70
Mar	40.75	41.90	40.50	41.90	+ .90
May	41.32	42.55	41.32	42.45	+ .65
Jul	42.60	43.50	42.50	43.25	+ .50
Aug	43.00	43.00	42.50	42.65	+ .60

Est. sales 10,283; sales Mon. 9,757.
Total open interest Mon. 8,508, up 104 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	40.35	40.40	40.00	40.00	— .30
Jul	43.10	43.15	42.80	43.00	— .10
Aug	43.35	43.35	43.20	43.30	
Oct				42.70	— .05
Dec				42.80	+ .05
Feb				44.50	— .50
Apr				44.50	— .50
Jun				45.02	+ .02
Jul				45.02	+ .02

Est. sales 133; sales Mon. 91.
Total open interest Mon. 991, off 45 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	—2.00
Sep	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	— .50
Oct				56.50	
Dec				62.00	
Jan				58.20	

Est. sales 3; sales Mon. 0.
Total open interest Mon. 59, off 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	18. 10	189.80	187.10	187.10	—5.00
Sep	197.10	202.00	196.40	197.50	—3.80
Nov	204.50	206.80	202.00	202.90	—3.10
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	194.40	195.90	192.00	194.90	—2.00
Mar	204.50	207.00	204.00	206.20	—2.30
May	213.80	213.80	211.00	212.30	—3.50
Jul	217.00	217.80	216.50	217.30	—3.50
Sep				223.50	—4.00

Est. sales 4,073; sales Mon. 2,782.
Total open interest Mon. 11,427, off 25 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	179.50	181.30	177.20	181.10	+ .90
Sep	184.50	186.20	182.30	186.00	+1.40
Nov	188.80	190.80	187.00	190.80	+2.00
Jan	193.20	195.50	191.50	195.50	+1.50
Mar	198.00	199.00	195.50	199.00	+2.00
May	202.10	204.00	200.50	203.50	+1.90
Jul	205.60	206.00	203.00	206.00	+1.80
Sep				208.00	— .50

Sales Mon. 705.
Total open interest Mon. 4,973, off 44 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	92.20	92.73	92.20	92.73	+.50
Sep	91.97	92.49	91.95	92.48	+.49
Dec	91.83	92.33	91.83	92.30	+.47
Mar	91.65	92.13	91.65	92.10	+.45
Jun	91.45	91.87	91.45	91.87	+.40
Sep	91.26	91.66	91.26	91.65	+.37
Dec	91.16	91.42	91.16	91.40	+.37
Mar	91.05	91.16	91.05	91.16	+.47

Est. sales 13,209; sales Mon. 12,206.
Total open interest Mon. 25,101, off 1,436 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	77-10	78-28	77-10	78-16	+45
Sep	77-04	78-28	77-04	78-22	+52
Dec	77-04	78-19	77-04	78-15	+50
Mar	76-31	78-14	76-31	78-04	+45
Jun	77-03	78-04	77-03	77-30	+46
Sep	76-20	77-20	76-20	77-22	+46
Dec	76-12	77-14	76-12	77-14	+45
Mar	76-04	77-06	76-04	77-06	+44
Jun	75-25	76-26	75-20	76-26	+44
Sep	75-20	76-26	75-20	76-26	+44
Dec	76-07	76-20	76-07	76-20	+43

Sales Mon. 10,180.
Total open interest Mon. 59,475, off 1,134 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	90.35	90.73	90.35	90.73	+ .63
Sep	90.60	90.96	90.48	90.96	+ .50
Dec	90.50	90.85	90.50	90.85	+ .50
Mar				90.85	+ .50

Sales Mon. 39.
Total open interest Mon. 314, up 27 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	78-15	80-11	78-15	80-08	+57
Sep	78-17	80-11	78-17	80-08	+55
Dec	78-17	80-05	78-16	80-03	+54
Mar	78-11	79-31	78-11	79-29	+53
Jun	78-06	79-22	78-06	79-22	+52
Sep	78-13	79-12	78-13	79-12	+49
Dec	77-22	79-06	77-22	79-06	+48
Mar	78-10	79-01	78-09	79-01	+47
Jun	78-03	78-29	78-03	78-29	+46
Sep	78-11	78-26	78-11	78-26	+46
Dec				78-24	+46

Sales Mon. 19,831.
Total open interest Mon. 83,001, off 1,847 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.3325	2.3335	2.2780	2.2860	—385
Jul	2.2900	2.2900	2.2770	2.2770	—430
Sep	2.3000	2.3015	2.2475	2.2525	—380
Oct				2.2450	—420
Dec	2.2760	2.2790	2.2250	2.2330	—350
Mar	2.2655	2.2655	2.2180	2.2205	—385

Est. sales 13,774; sales Mon. 7,278.
Total open interest Mon. 14,868, off 1,940 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8598	.8610	.8591	.8607	—06
Jul				.8600	—08
Sep	.8574	.8595	.8574	.8590	—05
Dec	.8575	.8590	.8570	.8578	—08
Mar	.8570	.8680	.8565	.8585	
Jun	.8575	.8680	.8565	.8600	

Est. sales 1,644; sales Mon. 1,913.
Total open interest Mon. 12,013, up 130 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jun	.5614	.5650	.5614	.5643	+ 33
Sep	.5640	.5682	.5626	.5656	+ 35
Dec	.5665	.5690	.5655	.5690	+ 41
Mar	.5705	.5710	.5680	.5710	+ 24

Est. sales 3,042; sales Mon. 2,161.
Total open interest Mon. 9,143, off 266 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts					
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun				.23400	

Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0.
Total open interest Mon. 20, unchanged from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jun	.004478	.004512	.004464	.004509	+44
Jul				.004500	+40
Sep	.004462	.004504	.004442	.004501	+53
Dec	.004475	.004510	.004465	.004505	+50
Mar	.004490	.004520	.004487	.004510	+50

Est. sales 2,121; sales Mon. 1,272.
Total open interest Mon. 5,373, off 422 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.6045	.6085	.6030	.6078	+46
Jul	.6101	.6101	.6060	.6100	+51
Sep	.6125	.6166	.6110	.6153	+46
Oct	.6146	.6166	.6160	.6160	+30
Dec	.6200	.6240	.6185	.6225	+48
Mar	.6315	.6326	.6290	.6290	+40
Jun				.6392	

Est. sales 3,030; sales Mon. 1,699.
Total open interest Mon. 10,844, up 29 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

June 3, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	7.45	7.50	7.40	7.47	+0.03
Mar	8.77	8.90	8.70	8.90	+0.13
Apr	9.85	9.91	9.73	9.90	+0.07

Est. sales 450; sales Mon. 224.
Total open interest Mon. 3,057 up 28 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	200.25	208.45	196.00	198.50	
Sep	207.50	207.25	205.00	205.99	
Dec	203.25	205.02	201.10	201.37	+ 0.35
Mar	196.00	197.87	193.50	194.11	+ 0.34
May	198.60	198.60	192.00	192.47	— 2.13
Jul	199.05	199.05	192.25	192.25	— 2.80
Sep	198.05	198.05	194.00	194.00	— 0.05

Est. sales 4,456; sales Mon. 3,224.
Total open interest Mon. 16,875 off 100 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	32.25	32.60	30.80	31.10	— 2.45
Sep	33.95	34.15	33.88	33.88	— 1.50
Oct	34.65	34.60	34.01	34.01	— 1.50
Jan	35.14	35.14	35.14	35.14	— 1.50
Mar	35.24	35.75	35.24	35.24	— 1.50
May	35.02	35.50	35.02	35.02	— 1.50
Jul	34.10	34.40	34.10	34.10	— 1.50
Sep	33.50	33.50	33.22	33.17	— 1.50
Oct	33.30	33.30	32.90	32.90	— 1.50

Est. sales 15,155; sales Mon. 12,613.
Total open interest Mon. 70,559 up 893 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	103.00	105.50	103.00	104.50	+1.25
Sep	105.30	107.90	103.20	106.30	+1.05
Dec	z2,400	2,400	2,383	2,395	+28.00
Mar	z2,450	2,474	2,458	2,470	+25.00
May	z2,510	2,530	2,510	2,520	+30.00
Jul	z			2,580	+30.00

Est. sales 1,156; sales Mon. 1,300.
Total open interest Mon. 8,036 off 68 from Fri.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	90.50	91.30	90.20	90.85	+0.35
Sep	91.20	91.90	91.05	91.40	+0.40
Nov	91.50	92.00	91.50	91.70	—0.30
Jan	93.50	93.50	93.20	93.50	+0.40
Mar	94.10	94.50	94.10	94.50	+0.50
May	94.90	94.90	94.90	95.40	+0.50
Jul				96.30	+0.50

Est. sales 500; sales Mon. 167.
Total open interest Mon. 6,218 up 6 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	73.00	74.30	72.75	72.75	+0.16
Oct	71.90	72.60	71.80	71.80	—0.54
Dec	71.30	71.80	71.10	71.18	—0.27
Mar	71.50	73.00	72.30	72.30	—0.37

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	74.26	74.26	74.10	74.10
Jul	75.65	76.00	75.65	75.65
Oct	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00

Est. sales 9,000; sales Mon. 7,140.
Total open interest Mon. 31,435 off 318 fro[m Fri.]

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Jun	90.40	91.00	89.30	89.30
Jul	92.10	92.75	90.10	90.20
Sep	92.90	93.90	91.30	91.40
Dec	94.70	95.70	93.00	93.20
Jan	94.50	94.70	93.70	93.70
Mar	96.00	96.80	94.60	94.65
May	97.00	97.25	95.50	95.40
Jul	97.50	97.50	96.55	96.55
Sep	99.30	99.30	97.50	97.50
Dec	100.30	100.30	100.00	98.95
Jan	101.00	101.00	99.45	99.45
Mar				100.40

Est. sales 3,500; sales Mon. 5,849.
Total open interest Mon. 32,161 up 238 fro[m Fri.]

	Open	High	Low	Close
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.				
Jun	1435.0	1465.0	1425.0	1465.0
Jul	1535.0	1550.0	1432.0	1475.0
Aug				1487.5
Sep	1470.0	1510.0	1460.0	1500.0
Dec	1520.0	1540.0	1500.0	1540.0
Jan	1540.0	1553.0	1535.0	1553.5
Mar	1580.0	1580.0	1550.0	1580.6
May	1590.0	1606.0	1590.0	1606.5
Jul	1625.0	1633.0	1605.0	1633.0
Sep				1659.5
Dec				1700.0
Jan				1713.0
Mar				1740.0

Est. sales 3,000; sales Mon. 2,653.
Total open interest Mon. 23,769 off 86 fro[m Fri.]

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Jun				603.20
Jul	608.00	617.00	604.00	609.20
Oct	620.00	628.00	616.00	620.20
Jan	633.00	634.00	630.00	634.20
Apr	646.00	648.00	646.00	649.20
Jul	660.00	660.00	660.00	662.70

Est. sales 1,861; sales Mon. 2,255.
Total open interest Mon. 6,347 off 22 from [Fri.]

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Jun	545.00	562.00	550.00	559.00
Jul	564.00	564.00	554.00	564.00
Aug	564.00	572.00	560.00	569.00
Oct	575.00	582.00	571.00	579.90
Dec	585.00	594.50	582.00	591.10
Feb	598.50	606.50	593.00	602.30
Apr	608.00	614.00	605.00	613.50
Jun	621.00	626.00	613.00	624.70
Aug	634.00	635.90	632.00	636.50
Oct	643.00	647.10	642.00	647.30
Dec	654.00	659.00	654.00	658.30
Feb	668.00	669.50	662.00	669.30
Apr	683.00	683.00	680.70	680.70

Est. sales 20,000; sales Mon. 28,762.
Total open interest Mon. 108,791 off 79 fr[om Fri.]

Tuesday's New Highs and Lo[ws]

NEW HIGHS—29

Bakerint s, IntNorth s, Rockwe[ll]
CapCities, KenilwthRty, Rowan s
City Invest, KerrMcG, SooLine
Combinintl, Keysint s, Southldr
Conwood, MGMGHotl wi, SwstAir
Cox Bdcst, MacyRH s, StaleyInd
EmpireGas s, Oneida s, Tandyctl
GlobalMar wi, PHHGp, Tracor s
HospCp s, RapAm 3pfC, TwCFox
IntFlav Fr, ReadngBates s

NEW LOWS—6

GHSU 4.52pf, Jostens s, MagicC[hef]
HospCp s, Lynch CSys, MGMFil[m]

Top Steelman in U.S. Deplores Imports

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — Steel production in the U[nited] States is declining while the n[ation] imports more and more steel, [con]fronting U.S. industry with "a[n in]tolerable burden," the chairm[an of] the American Iron and Steel [Insti]tute declared yesterday.

William De Lancey, who is chairman of the board of Rep[ublic] Steel, said in a statement issu[ed by] the institute that he did not [say] that imports alone are the ro[ot of] American steel industry's probl[ems.] He contended that "the com[bina]tion of antiquated depreciatio[n sys]tem of purposes, an unrealistic [gov]ernment attitude toward steel [prices] and profits, the drain of un[due] environmental regulations a[nd the] effect of imports continue [to be] devastating."

Tanzania Makes [Plan] To Expand Touri[sm]

DAR ES SALAAM, Tan[zania,] June 3 (AP) — The Tanzania[n Tour]ist Corp. announced a 10[-year] $181.4-million development [plan] today and said that the Go[vern]ment was seeking the h[elp of] private business in building u[p the] tourist industry.

The plan calls for 17 new h[otels] including an 800-bed, $55-m[illion] hotel in Dar es Salaam. In a [state]ment, the corporation said i[t] did not have the capital to car[ry out] the plan and was asking local [and] foreign private interests to help.

Cash Prices

June 3, 1980

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.85	N.Q.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48' New York yd	0.69½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	334.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	78-79	114-115
Lead Spot, lb	0.36	0.48
Copper elect., lb	92⅝	84⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.5765	7.4543
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz.	14.18	8.611
Gold N.Y., oz.	552.50	275.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

June 3, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,111.60 f	1,124.60 f
Reuters	1,478.60	1,494.10
Dow Jones Spot	402.37	414.92
D.J. Futures	438.75	442.34

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Bondtrade Index

June 3, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	92.043	81.456
Previous	92.115	81.593

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 3, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 ¼ - 10 ½	9 ½ - 9 ¾	5 ½ - 5 ¾	17 ⅝ - 17 ⅞	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
2 M.	10 ⅜ - 10 ½	9 ½ - 9 ¾	5 ½ - 5 ¾	17 ¼ - 17 ½	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
3 M.	10 ¼ - 10 ½	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	5 ½ - 5 ⅝	16 15/16 - 17 3/16	12 ½ - 12 ¾
6 M.	10 ½ - 10 ⅝	9 ¼ - 9 ½	5 7/16 - 9/16	16 ⅜ - 16 ⅝	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
1 Y.	10 ½ - 10 ½	8 ½ - 8 ¾	5 5/16 - 7/16	15 - 15 ¼	12 13/16 - 13 1/16

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 3, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98⅝	98⅞
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	—	98¼	99
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	101⅛	101⅞
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅝	7-2	97⅝	98⅛
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	102¼	102¾
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅛	98⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96⅞	97⅛
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14⅛	6-13	97⅜	98⅛
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅝	7-23	98⅞	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	100⅞	101⅛
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅞	100⅛
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98	98½
Bca Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	96	96½
Bca Costa Rica 6½-85	—	6-11	96¼	96¾
Bk Paribas 7¼-89	13⅞	6-11	99¾	100⅛
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99¾	100½
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅜	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	100	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	102	102⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	97⅜	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	100⅞	101⅜
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅞	12-5	96⅜	97⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅞	100⅛
BFCE 6½-83	16 3/16	10-29	101⅞	102⅛
BFCE 6⅛-84	16⅛	8-26	100⅛	101⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	102⅛	102⅜
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	100⅞	101⅛
BNP 5¼-83	14¼	7-21	99⅜	100⅛
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	100	100½
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	98¼	98⅛
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	97	97⅛
BUE 5¼-89	20¼	6-20	97⅝	97⅞
Bk Worms 5¼-85	15	6-17	98⅞	98⅞
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99	99¼
Bk Algerie 8⅛-84	15 5/16	8-9	97¼	98
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	101¼	101¾
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	97¾	98¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	96¼	97¼
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	98¾	99¼
Citicorp 1984	9 13/16	6-30	98⅜	98⅞
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16	6-10	98⅛	98⅞
Citicorp undid	19 9/16	7-10	99⅜	100
Chase 5¼-93	14⅞	7-30	97¾	98¼
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	97⅜	98¼
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	99⅜	99⅞
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99⅞	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	99⅞	100⅛
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	100¼	101¼
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	100	100½
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	97½	98
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	100¼	100⅝
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅞	8-12	100¼	100⅝
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14½	7-11	97⅞	98⅛
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	99¾	100⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅞	98⅞
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	100	100½
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	102¼	102⅜
GZB 5½-89	15¼	8-1	98⅛	98⅞
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99⅜	100¼
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	100⅛	100⅜
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100⅞	101⅜
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	98	98½
IBJ 5¼-87	18¾	10-15	101⅛	101⅜
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	99	99½

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-10	98⅝	99⅜
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	101½	102
KOP 6½-83	14⅝	7-23	99½	100
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-15	99⅜	100⅛
LTCB 6⅛-82	14⅝	7-27	99⅞	100½
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99⅜	100⅛
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	98⅜	99¼
LTCB 5¼-86	14¼	6-13	98	98½
LTCB 5½-89	14 3/16	6-9	97½	98
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	5-29	99⅝	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	5-29	97⅜	97⅞
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100½	101
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100½	101
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	100¼	100⅝
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	99¾	100¼
Midland Intl 5½-92	10⅞	12-5	98⅛	98⅝
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅝	7-23	97¼	97⅞
Natl Westmin 5¼-90	14 11/16	6-23	97¾	98¼
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	100⅞	101⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 11/16	6-24	98⅛	99⅛
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	7-14	97½	98
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	18⅛	11-28	99⅞	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	99	99½
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅞	5-29	98¾	99¼
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	9-13	98⅛	98¾
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	100⅝	101⅛
State Bk India 6¾-87	10 1/16	11-28	97¼	97¾
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	101⅛	102⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96½	97
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16	6-23	96½	97¼
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	9-26	100⅞	101⅜
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅛	6-9	99⅜	99⅞
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	101⅛	101⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99½	100
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	98	98½
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	14 11/16	6-23	99⅞	100⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	100¼	100¾
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	100½	101
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	100¾	101¼

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100⅞	101⅜
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	8-15	99¾	100½
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	102¼	102¾
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	95½	96½
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	100⅝	101⅛
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¼	10-20	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	100⅝	100⅞
Sweden 9lock-91	18⅛	7-18	97¼	97¾
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	102	102½
Sofitel 8-84	14⅛	6-9	99⅛	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅛	99⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	92¼	93¼
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95¼	96¼
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	100⅞	101⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	14⅛	7-21	98⅞	99⅜
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	99	99½
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	100⅞	101⅜

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

European Stock Markets

June 3, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	69.00	72.20xd
AKZO	23.70	23.90
Albert Heijn	69.00	67.70
Algembank	283.00	284.00
AMEV	86.50	87.80
Amrobank	63.20	63.00
A'Dam Rub	3.50	3.80
Boskalis	96.30	96.20
Bredero	201.10	198.00
Buehrmann T	64.50	65.00
Caland Hldg	23.90	24.00
Elsevier	227.00	229.00
Ennia	138.50	138.00
Fokker	26.40	27.50
Gist Brocades	29.20	29.40
Heineken	60.10	61.10
H.V.A.	41.00	41.40
Hoogovens	16.90	17.00
Noorden	14.40	14.50
K.L.M.	65.50	67.50
Nat. Nedder	106.80	107.20
Nedlloyd	86.70	88.50
Oce Vander G	118.50	118.50
OGEM	10.60	10.60
Pakhoed	42.60	43.50
Philips	17.80	17.80
Robeco	168.00	167.50
Rodamco	109.60	109.60
Rolinco	153.00	152.50
Rorento	111.40	111.60
Royal Dutch	162.20	160.80
RSV	43.00	45.90
Unilever	109.40	108.90
Van Ommer	235.00	240.00
VMF-Stork	33.00	34.00
VNU	86.00	86.00

Anp-Cbs Index : 84.40
Previous : 84.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,930	1,995
Cockerill	264	263
EBES	1,905	1,860
Electrobel	5,850	5,850
GB-Inno-BM	2,380	2,355
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,346	1,346
Hoboken	2,605	2,560
Petrofina	5,230	5,290
Ph. Gevaert	1,068	1,066
Soc. Generale	1,398	1,370
Sofina	3,275	3,270
Solvay	2,650	2,650
Traction Elec	2,490	2,515
Un. Miniere	738	790
V. Montagne	1,446	1,442

Bourse Index : 149.23
Previous : 148.33

	Close	Prev.
Kloeckner	41.50	42.00
Krupp	58.00	58.20
Linde	290.00	290.00
Lufthansa	74.00	74.00
MAN	182.00	184.00
Mannesman	113.50	114.60
Metallgesell.	256.00	256.00
Muench. Ruck	512.00	505.00
Neckermann	135.00	135.00
Preussag	202.00	203.00
RWE.new	172.50	173.30
Schering	181.50	181.10
Siemens	263.50	263.70
Thyssen	65.20	66.10
Varta	143.00	145.00
Veba	138.00	138.30
VEW	111.00	112.70
Volkswagen	179.50	182.20

Siemens Index: 133.50
Previous : 133.84

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	74.70	74.90
Allianz Vers.	383.00	383.50
B.A.S.F.	143.00	144.10
Bayer	122.80	123.90
Bayer Hypo	219.00	218.50
Bayer Verein	274.00	273.50
Commerzbank	161.80	162.30
Cont. Gummi	54.00	54.30
Daimler	260.00	264.50
Degussa	232.50	231.00
Demag	126.50	126.00
D.Babcock	215.00	215.00
Deutsche Bnk	257.00	256.00
Dresdner Bnk	177.00	177.00
Du. Schulte	150.00	150.50
GHH	202.00	203.00
Hapag Lloyd	65.00	65.00
Hochtief	415.00	415.00
Hoechst	124.50	124.90
Hoesch	25.60	25.80
Holzmann	400.00	405.00
Horten	131.50	131.00
Kali u Salz	154.00	155.00
Karstadt	232.00	233.00
Kaufhof	186.00	185.50
K.H.D.	209.50	210.00

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.75½	0.75½
AA Cp	$13.00	13 ⅛
Anglo-Am	0.82	0.86
Babcock-Wil	0.79	0.77
Barclays Bnk	4.16	4.11
BAT Ind.	2.33	2.30
Beecham Gp	1.19	1.14
BICC	1.10	1.06
BOC Int'l	0.66	0.65
Boots	1.82	1.78
Bowater	1.65	1.62
B.P.	3.46	3.44
Burmah	2.19	2.16
Coats Patons	0.45½	0.45½
Charter Cons	1.42	1.44
Cadbury Sc.	0.58	0.57½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.61	4.71
Courtaulds	0.66	0.65
De Beer	$9.23	9.45
Distillers	1.86	1.84
Dunlop	0.71	0.71
Free St Ged	53.00	58.00
GEC	3.49	3.44
GKN	2.31	2.31
Glaxo	1.92	1.86
GUS	3.82	3.80
Guinness	0.91	0.90
Hawker-Sidd	1.62	1.58
ICI	3.58	3.50
Imps	0.77	0.74½
Lonrho	0.79	0.79
Lucas	1.89	1.90
Marks-Spenc	0.84	0.83
Metal Box	2.62	2.60
Plessey	1.40	1.37
Randfontein	$63.00	66 ½
Rank Org.	1.72	1.72
Reed	1.75	1.63
Rolls Royce	0.47	0.46½
Royal Dutch	35 ⅜	35 ½
R.T.Z.	3.65	3.70
Shell	3.90	3.86
Thorn (A)	2.64	2.61
Trafalgar H	0.62½	0.61
Tube Invest.	2.42	2.40
Ultramar	3.56	3.56
Unid Biscuits	0.70	0.70
Vickers	1.10	1.07
War Loan 3½	32.00	32.00
W. Deep	$43½	46¼
W. Driefin	$84¼	89¼
W. Holding	$64¼	68½
Woolworth	0.56½	0.55¾
ZCI	0.28	0.28

F.T. 30 Index : 420.80
Previous : 412.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	8.00	8.00
Bastogi	540.00	540.00
Centrale	11,540	10,895
ERBA	3,120.00	3,050.00
ErcMarelli	349.00	350.00
Fiat	1,709.00	1,701.00
Finsider	70.00	70.00
Generali	55,300	54,750
IFI	2,370.00	2,344.00
Italcementi	22,150	21,175
Italgas	745.00	750.00
Italsider	322.50	322.50
LaRinas	144.00	142.75
Montedis	158.00	156.75
Olivetti	2,085.00	2,067.00
Pirelli	1,992.00	1,985.00
Snia Visco	746.00	746.00

BCI Index : 97.12
Previous : 96.33

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	537.00	539.00
Alsthom Atl.	61.80	61.00
BIC	515.00	503.00
Bouygues	599.00	605.00
BSN	959.00	958.00
Carrefour	1,815.00	1,822.00
Cim Lafarge	255.00	255.00
Club Mediter	383.00	382.50
Cofimeg	151.00	150.00
Cie Bancaire	316.00	306.00
CFP	251.90	252.00
CGE	381.00	386.00
CCF	168.00	167.00
Creusot Loire	72.00	72.00
CSF	491.00	491.00
Dumez	690.00	680.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,366.00	1,375.00
Ferodo	366.30	367.00
Gen Occident	295.10	296.00
Hachette	250.00	248.00
Imetal	111.00	112.00
Legrand	1,700.00	1,690.00
L'Oreal	655.00	658.00
Moch Bull	58.50	58.00
Matra	9,250.00	9,360.00
Michelin	861.00	860.00
Moet Henn	541.00	537.00
Moulinex	80.20	80.70
Nord-Est L.	33.75	34.00
Paribas	227.00	229.70
Penarroya	100.00	99.80
Pernod Ric	303.80	307.00
Perrier	233.20	234.00
Peugeot	225.00	224.00
Poclain	229.00	229.00
Printemps	119.10	119.00
PUK	110.00	110.10
Radiotech.	292.00	297.00
Redoute	453.00	456.00
Rh Poulenc	132.00	132.10
Roussel Uclaf	254.80	257.50
Sacilor	24.00	24.00
St Gobain	133.50	133.20
SkisRossignol	620.00	616.00
Suez	283.50	284.00
Telemecan	865.00	857.00
ThomsonBr	207.20	209.80
Usinor	12.80	12.70

Agefi Index : 136.87
Previous : 136.40

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,180	1,160
Buehrle	2,680	2,670
B Boveri	1,735	1,740
Cib Geigy	1,060	1,065
Cr Suisse	2,155	2,150
Elektrowatt	2,300	2,290
Fisher	820	820
Hoff-Roche B	5,750	5,700
Interfood	5,275	5,250
Jelmoli	1,360	1,345
Landis Gyr	1,375	1,375
Nestle	3,325	3,320
Sandoz	3,625	3,650
Schindler	1,290	1,275
Ste B. Suisse	361	359
Sulzer	2,820	2,820
Swissair	754	752
Swiss Volksbk	1,755	1,750
U.B. Suisse	3,295	3,290
Winterthur	2,510	2,480
Zurich Ins.	13,000	12,975

SBC Index : 321.40
Previous : 320.50

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 3, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	892.50	893.50	886.00	887.00
3 months	914.00	914.50	912.00	913.00
Cathodes: spot	866.00	868.00	865.00	868.00
3 months	890.00	892.00	891.00	892.00
Tin: spot	7,480.00	7,500.00	7,460.00	7,490.00
3 months	7,365.00	7,370.00	7,310.00	7,330.00
Lead: spot	324.00	325.00	310.00	311.00
3 months	308.00	309.00	307.00	308.00
Zinc: spot	297.00	298.00	295.00	297.00
3 months	308.00	309.00	307.00	308.00
Silver: spot	628.60	630.00	620.00	623.00
3 months	651.00	652.00	643.00	645.00
Aluminium: spot	728.00	730.00	719.00	721.00
3 months	725.00	725.50	717.00	718.00
Nickel: spot	2,610.00	2,620.00	2,590.00	2,590.00
3 months	2,695.00	2,700.00	2,680.00	2,685.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 3, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	385.00	357.00	361.50	361.75	382.80	382.90
Oct	389.50	356.00	367.55	367.60	387.05	387.20
11,738 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jly	1,065	1,030	1,052	1,055	1,071	1,072
Sep	1,094	1,055	1,081	1,082	1,119	1,120
Dec	1,144	1,105	1,129	1,130	1,164	1,165
Mar	1,187	1,151	1,177	1,180	1,186	1,192
May	1,214	1,180	1,205	1,207	1,205	1,215
Jly	1,240	1,208	1,227	1,237	1,215	1,245
Sep	1,240	1,240	1,340	1,267	New	New
4,759 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jly	1,740	1,725	1,731	1,732	1,768	1,769
Sep	1,795	1,777	1,784	1,785	1,780	1,781
Nov	1,808	1,791	1,791	1,792	1,791	1,792
Jan	1,816	1,797	1,795	1,798	1,755	1,760
Mar	1,770	1,770	1,750	1,745	1,700	1,755
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,740	1,760	1,670	1,680
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,720	1,760	New	New
4,955 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 3, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N T	3,210	3,290	— 190
Aug	3,400	3,280	3,305	3,315	— 195
Oct	3,512	3,415	3,425	3,430	— 191
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,405	—	— 185
Dec	3,600	3,522	3,515	3,530	— 175
Mar	3,670	3,640	3,635	3,650	— 175
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,665	—	— 175
Jly	N.T.	N T	3,670	—	— 180
1,520 lots.					
COCOA					
May	N.T	N T.	—	1,050	Unch.
Jly	1,050	1,050	1,045	1,050	+ 10
Sep	1,072	1,070	1,070	1,075	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,095	1,115	— 11
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,120	1,140	+ 10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,130	1,150	+ 10
12 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

June 3, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	189	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	179
Asahi Glass	353	Mitsubi Chem.	233
Canon	661	Mitsubi Corp.	678
Dai Nip. Print	502	Mitsubi Elec	197
Fuji Bank	416	Mitsui Co.	350
Fuji Photo	585	Mitsukoshi	421
Hitachi	259	Nippon Elec.	402
Honda Motor	575	Nippon Steel	140
C. Itoh	438	Sharp	533
I.H.I	152	Sony Corp	2,020
Japan Air L.	2,300	Sumitomo Bank	416
Kansai El. Pwr.	885	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	400	Sumitomo Metal	156
Kawasaki Steel	139	Taisho Marine	251
Kirin Brewery	427	Takeda	500
Komatsu	398	Teijin	135
Kubota	355	Tokyo Marine	573
Matsu El. Ind.	671	Toray	214
Matsu E. Wks	532	Toyota	835

New Index : 466.04 ; Previous : 466.75
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,826.18 ; Previous : 6,862.78

European Gold Markets

June 3, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	554.50	552.50	— 9.00
Zurich	556.50	552.50	— 9.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	569.22	567.35	— 3.50

Official morning and afternoon listings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Ban	Aug. 80	Nov 80	
570	30.00-34.00	45.00-49.00	Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80
590	24.00-28.00	40.00-44.00	
610	19.00-23.00	35.00-39.00	
630	13.00-17.00	30.00-34.00	
650	9.00-12.00	25.00-29.00	

Put options available on request.
Gold bullion 556.00-560.00

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 3, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM	65,500	56½	+ ½
City Invest	591,700	27	+ ⅜
ToscoCp n	439,600	27⅞	— ⅜
Nwst Airl	421,900	26⅞	— ⅜
MGIC Inv	387,000	25½	
KerrMcG	364,200	78¼	+2⅜
Simp Pat	319,100	10	+1
AmerT&T	313,300	52	— ⅜
MidSouUt	29,900	12⅜	— ⅜
Disney W	287,100	48⅝	—2
Sterl Drug	267,100	20⅛	+ ⅛
Occident Pet	262,000	26½	
RalstnPur	257,900	11⅝	+ ⅛
BankAmer	245,500	25⅜	+ ⅛
TandyCp	245,100	39	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	33.15	37.14
Advanced	639	693
Volume Up (millions)	13.04	12.54
Declined	799	809
Volume Down (millions)	15.58	31.92
Unchanged	443	409
Total Issues	1,877	1,911
New highs	29	34
New lows	6	1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	845.82	851.96	840.70	843.77	—3.58
20 Trn	269.28	272.75	267.52	270.37	+0.78
15 Util	109.24	109.97	108.04	108.77	—0.51
65 Stk	306.56	309.25	304.41	306.39	—0.49

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	110.51	—0.25
Industrials	—	—	124.80	—0.27
Utilities	—	—	50.43	—0.34
Finance	—	—	12.35	—0.03
Transp.	—	—	15.96	—0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	63.48	67.11	63.11	—0.11
Industrials	72.09	71.75	71.75	—0.10
Transp.	53.42	53.22	53.32	+0.03
Utilities	37.41	37.26	37.33	—0.12
Finance	62.82	62.72	62.67	—0.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 2	127,735	310,113	966
May 30	116,985	275,747	1,197
May 29	129,111	292,242	780
May 28	132,470	300,145	958
May 27	138,545	289,791	684

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GifCang s	311,000	27⅞	+ ⅜
RangerOil s	230,400	26⅝	+1⅛
HouOilM	161,300	23⅞	+ ⅞
IntrCtyGs g	139,800	15⅝	+ ½
Syntex Corp	130,400	35⅛	+ ⅜
HuskyOG s	122,700	12⅝	+ ¼
Cavitron	93,600	16	— ⅜
FrancanaOG g	91,100	14⅛	+1⅛
DelhiOil s	89,700	51½	+ ⅜
TrilonOG n	76,400	26¼	— ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.50	4.48
Advanced	247	257
Volume Up (millions)	2.49	2.77
Declined	367	326
Volume Down (millions)	1.28	1.26
Unchanged	230	215
Total Issues	744	798
New highs	N.A.	15
New lows	N.A.	9

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
274.80	272.14	273.69	+1.18

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 3, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.co Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1) 9.5pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 686.00
— (d) Conbar SF 673.00
— (d) Grobar SF 667.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 793.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.90
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 4.30
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 11.06

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 90.2c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £82.5oxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL :
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 21.26
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 12.08
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 28.55

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 285.50
— (d) Canasec SF 571.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 60.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 63.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 109.50
— (d) Ussec SF 489.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 109.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 17.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 62.70 r

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 30.49
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $71.85
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $ 22.10
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 33.10
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 68.95
(w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 19.33

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 44.62
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 12.15
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.71
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 9.24 r
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 12.17
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $ 10.75
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 11.85 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $ 74.40
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 26.46

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 456.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 290.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $ 10.44

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $ 45.46

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,518.50
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,317.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF 334.25
— (d) Intervalor SF 50.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 357.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 231.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 63.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.52

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 22.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 54.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 60.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 136.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 100.5
— (d) Globinvest SF 57.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 78.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 382.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 343.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 184.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 36.18
— (d) Unifonds DM 23.99
— (d) Unirak DM 44.13

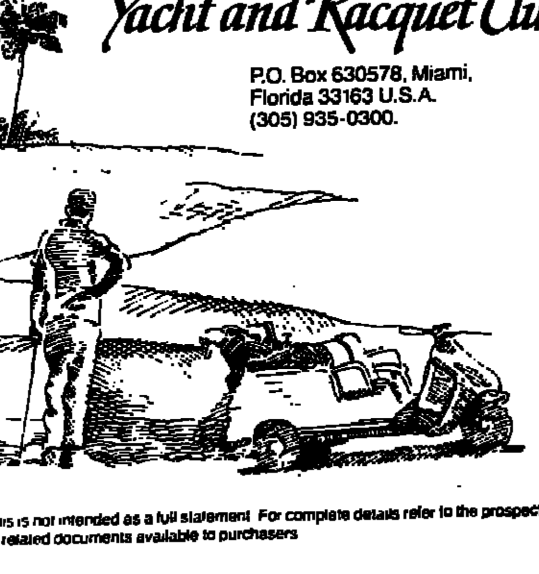
Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund
(r) Arab Finance I.F.
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.
(w) CAMIT
(w) Capital Gains Inv.
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund
(w) Citadel Fund
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs
(w) D.G.C.
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent
(d) Europe Obligations LF
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.
(w) First Eagle Fund
(w) F.I.R.S.T.
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr
(w) Formula Selection Fd.
(d) Fonditalia
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)
(d) Global Int'l Fund
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B
(d) Interfund S.A.
(w) Intermarket Fund
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)
(r) Int'l Securities Fund
(d) Investa DWS DM
(r) Invest Atlantiques
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.
(w) Japan Selection Fund
(w) Japan Pacific Fund
(d) KB Income Fund LF
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.
(w) Luxfund
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund
(w) Nippon Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd
(w) N.A.M.F.
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.
(d) Rento Fund
(d) Rentinvest LF
(d) Safe Fund
(d) Safe Trust Fund
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)
(w) SMH Special Fund DM
(w) Talent Global Fund
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.
(w) Transpacific Fund
(d) UNICO Fund DM
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd
(w) Western Growth Fund
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd.
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd
(w) Worldwide Securities
(w) Worldwide Special

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Divi[dend]; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — [Belgi]um Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — A[sk]; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; [S/S —] Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspe[nded]; N.C. - Not communicated; ● - Re[demption] price, Ex-Coupon, □ Yield on US$1.00

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6190	Abti Prce	$18¾	18½	18⅝	
12175	Agnico E	$12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
6700	Agra Ind A	$5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
31965	Alta Gas A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
250	Alta Nat	$19	18¾	19	+ ¼
2885	Algoma St	$31½	31¼	31¼	— ½
700	Andres W A	$11½	11½	11½	
700	Argus C pr	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
162	Asbestos	$34½	34½	34½	
9850	Alco A	$22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
3875	BP Can	$43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
4861	Bank N S	$28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
10	Beth Cop	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
2150	Bralor Res	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
150	Bramalea	$21½	21½	21½	
4892	BCFP	$13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
3397	BC Phone	$17	16¾	17	
3812	Brunswk	$12	11¾	11¾	
300	Budd Con	$7	7	7	
2700	CAE	$16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
4992	Cad Frv	$21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
14977	Cal Pow A	$16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
33000	Camflo	$19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
1545	C Nor West	$19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
2205	C Packrs	$29½	29½	29½	
5200	Can Perm	$19	19	19	+ ⅛
1027	Can Trust	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
100	C Tung	$25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
2616	CCablesy A	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
4564	CI Bk Com	$27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
41195	CanP Ent	$22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
1941	Can Tire A	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
13100	C Utilities	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
674	Candel Oil	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
525	Cara	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
3955	Cassiar	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
3205	Celanese	$6⅝	6½	6½	
5200	Cherokee	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
100	CHUM	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
1100	Con Distrb	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2660	Con Fardy	315	305	310	
13550	Conwest	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
16015	Coseka R	$21	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
9875	Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
5542	Crush Intl	$15	14½	14⅞	— ½
2960	Cyprus	$18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 2, 1980

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
10975	Czar Res	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29000	Daon Dev	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1400	Daon A	$7	7	7	
3810	Denison	$39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
20150	Dicknsn	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
4350	D Bridge	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
2520	Dofasco A	$35	34⅝	35	+ ½
610	Dom Store	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
350	Du Pont A	$27⅝	27½	27½	+ ¼
600	Dylex L A	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
3500	Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
4650	Falcon C	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
904	Fibre Nik	$102	99	99	
200	Fed Pion	$36½	36½	36½	
325	Fraser	$16½	16½	16½	
7700	G M Res	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
600	G Distrb A	$11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅞
1700	G Distrb w	$5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14975	Gibraltar	$12⅜	12	12	—1⅛
400	Goodyear	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
200	Graff G	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2650	Granduc	330	315	330	—20
769	GL Forest	$50	49½	50	+ ½
6015	Greyhnd	$15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
19800	Hawker	$18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
103	Hayes D	$7½	7½	7½	
1453	H Bay Co	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
8118	IAC	$12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
908	Indal	$13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
20	Indusmin	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
200	Inland Gas	$13½	13½	13½	
500	Int Mogul	$9	8⅞	9	
3280	Inter Pipe	$17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
336	Jannock	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
5729	Kaiser Re	$28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
15800	Kam Kotia	$5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
900	Kelsey H	$24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
2980	Kerr Add	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
3305	Labatt A	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ½
18740	Lacana	$8⅞	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
500	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2688	LL Lac	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
100	Lob Co A	485	485	485	+ 5
520	Lob Co B	485	480	480	— 5
400	Mclan H A	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1898	Est Mirtic	285	270	285	+15
21997	Mitel Corp	$23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ¾
14683	Molson A	$31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
10873	Molson B	$30	29½	29⅝	+1⅛
12608	Moore	$36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
12400	Murphy	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
38330	Noranda	$25⅜	24	25⅜	+ ⅜
18653	Norcen	$34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
4526	Nowsco W	$23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
7146	Nu-Wst A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
4450	Oakwood P	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
800	Oshawa A	$8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
9250	Pamour A	$14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
220	PanCan P	$73	73	73	
7050	Pembina	$12⅛	12	12	— ¼
7070	Petrofina	$52½	51½	52½	+1½
2085	Peyto Oils	$24⅝	24	24½	+ ½
1280	Pine Point	$36½	36⅜	36½	
3405	Place G	335	330	330	—10
29940	Placer	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
1200	Ram	$20	19½	19½	— ½
215	Redpath	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
100	Rd Stenhs A	$9½	9½	9½	
1900	Reichhold	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
8500	Revnu Prp	195	191	191	
5805	Roman	$62½	60	62½	+ ½
370	Rothman	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
10000	Sceptre	$13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
1000	Scotts	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13601	Shell Can	$32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3281	Sherritt	$13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
2607	Sigma	$29¼	28	29	+ ⅛
1266	S Sears A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
25	Slater Stl	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
267	Southm	$34½	34½	34½	+ ½
4900	St Brodcst	$12	12	12	
17926	Stelco A	$28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
125	Steep R	425	425	425	—15
2175	Sulpetro B	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
150	Suncor pr	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
900	Talcorp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
100	Toro	$11½	11½	11½	
2100	Teck Cor A	$16	15½	16	— ⅛
3910	Teck Cor B	$14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
600	Teledyne	$9½	9½	9½	
1734	Tex Can	$81½	81	81	+ ⅛
2050	Thom N A	$16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
5478	Tor Dm Bk	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
609	Torstar B	$21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
2925	Traders A	$14	13½	13⅞	— ½
2600	Trns Mt	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
17762	Trinity Res	$13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
26646	TrCan PL	$23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
3425	Turbo Cl B	$25¼	24⅞	25	+ ½
19808	UGas A	$11¾	11½	11¾	
1000	Union Oil	$36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
1600	Un Asbstos	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10020	U Keno	$34⅜	32½	34½	+2¼
6350	U Siscoe	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
14700	Un Carbid	$30	29½	29½	— ¼
7220	Versil Cor	$13⅛	13½	13⅞	
3450	Vestgron	$15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
226	Weldwod	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
1850	West Mine	$17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
1475	Weston	$24	23	23	— 1
25800	Willroy	$6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
1600	Woodwd A	$27	27	27	
200	Yk Bear	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Total sales 4,984,691 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, June 2, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
8361	Bnk Mont	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
600	Can Cmt	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
225	CIL	$25½	25	25½	+ ½
240	Con Bath	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
400	Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
350	FCA Int	290	285	285	—30
10014	NatBk Cda	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
825	Power Co	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅝
661	Royal Bk	$48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
616	Roy Trst Co	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	

Total Sales 842,223 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 3, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	7¾	8¼
AFAProt	7	8
AVMCp	2⅞	3⅛
Accuray	7⅛	7⅝
AddisnW	8	8½
AdvRoss	5⅝	5¾
AffBsh	24½	25½
AlaBnco	20⅜	21⅜
AlexAlex	22	22⅜
Allcoinc	28	30
AllynB	12⅜	13⅛
Altex	5⅝	6
Amerex s	28⅝	29½
AFinCp	32	33
AFurn	4	4½
AGreet	11⅝	12
AIntGp	59⅝	60⅛
AMicros	16	16½
ANatIns	13½	13½
AQuasar	29⅝	29⅝
AResMg	48	49
AWeldng	36½	37½
Amterr	3⅜	3½
Anadite	8⅝	9
AnaSA	12⅞	13⅛
AngAGd	81	83
AntoCo	9⅜	9⅞
ApldMtl s	20½	21¼
ArdenGp	3½	3⅞
ArgoPet	16⅛	16⅜
AsdCoin	23	23⅛
AllGsLt	15⅜	15⅝
AllanRsh	12¼	13
BairdCp	9	9½
BallyPkP	12⅞	13½
BanoHE	12	12¼
BkamRl	18⅛	18⅛
BasicRs g	11½	12
BossIFr	16½	17¼
BavlsMk	12⅜	13⅛
Beeline	10	11½
BenntPh	2⅜	2¾
BentlyL	17¼	18
BetzLab	38	38¼
BevMgt	11¼	12
BlbbCo	10⅜	11¼
BirdSon	17½	18½
Birtchr	2⅝	2⅞
BlkHillP	23⅜	24½
Blyvoor	15⅜	16
Bonanza	4⅛	4¾
BrookS	48	53
BrwTom	43⅝	44½
Buckbee	7½	7⅞
Buffets	39⅝	40⅛
BurnupS	8½	8⅞
CPTCp	17¼	18⅛
ColWtSv	33½	35
Camrnlr s	38½	40
ConradH	1⅜	1⅞
CapEngy	2⅞	3¼
CapSwC	16⅛	16⅞
CaplnAlr	1⅞	2⅛
CareCp	9⅜	10⅝
CavnghC	3	3⅛
CnVIPS	15½	15⅞
ChrmSh	8⅝	9⅝
ChartHo	20⅝	20⅞
ChmLea	22	24
ChesUtl	12½	13¼
Chubb	38⅛	38⅛
Cirlco	5⅝	6⅛
CtzSoGa	6⅛	6⅝
CtzU1A	36⅛	37½
CtzU1B	30	30⅛
ClarkJL	25½	27
ClowCp	5½	6
ColrTies	17⅝	18⅝
ColGshol	⅝	1⅛
ComCltl	32¼	33
CmlShr	14	15½
CmwTel	16	18
ConPap s	27⅝	28½
Cordis	22⅛	23½
CravRes	48¼	49¼
CrosTre	32⅝	33¼
CutlrFed	1⅝	2⅛
Cyclron	9¼	10¼
DanlyM	30	31½
DiaDes	17⅜	18¼
DavtMal	16½	18
DBeer	9⅛	9⅜
DeklbAg	30½	31
DetCanT	11¼	12⅛
DewevEl	2½	3⅛
DiaCrys	23	24
DlxnCru	36½	39½
Docutel	10½	10⅝
DollrGn	9	9½
DovlDB	25	25¼
DunkinD	10⅛	10⅛
Durlron	16	17
ERCCo	75½	76½
EsDrlel	23¼	24
EatnVnce	5⅛	6½
EconLab	20½	21
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	4¼	5½
EleNuci	7⅜	8⅜
ElModul	7½	9
EnrDev	22	23
EnrMethd	2⅛	2½
EnrMln	9½	10¼
EnRsv	12⅛	12⅛
Entwistl	3½	4¼
EqutSL	16½	17
EqlOil	43	44½
FSC	3⅛	3⅜
FabriTk	1⅛	1⅜
FarmGp	25½	26
Fidlcor	13½	14
FtBkSys	35½	36⅜
FtBosln	19½	20½
FtEmpS	12⅛	12¼
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
FlagBks	13⅝	14⅛
Flickr	11⅞	12⅛
FloatPnt	16	16¼
FlaNFla	12	12⅞
FlaWatU	1 5-16	1 9-16
ForestO	26⅛	26⅛
Formlgll	2¼	3
FrankCo	8	8½
FrankEl	14	14⅝
FreeSG	32⅝	33⅛
Fremont	23⅛	23⅝
FreaSrc	18⅛	19
FultrHB	9⅝	10¼
GEICO	12⅛	12⅝
GalaxyO	13½	14
GnAutm	7⅜	7⅞
GnDevcs	4⅝	5
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	87	89
GenRad	41½	42½
GlobeLf	33⅛	33⅛
GovEFn	8½	9¼
GreenM	11⅛	12¼
GreyAdv	45½	47½
Glfintsl	26	29
Gvrodyn	6	6¾
HahnEW	49	58
Hardwkc	6⅛	7¼
HrpRow	8	8½
HarpGp	45⅛	46⅛
HartfNt	16⅛	17
HenrdF	26	26⅛
Holobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	12⅞	13⅛
HorizRs	3⅛	3⅜
Hyattint	23	23
IMSInt s	15⅝	16⅛
Infraind	5	5⅛
InfelCp	67⅛	68⅛
InfrcEnr	4⅛	5⅛
IntmtGs	11⅞	12⅛
InBkWsh	11⅛	11⅛
Intersil	20¼	20¾
IwaSoUl	22	22½
Jamsby	18¼	19½
Jerrico	17¼	17⅜
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	18	18½
KaisSt pf	17⅛	18
Kalvar	2⅝	2¾
Koman	19½	20¼
KmoAm	9½	10
KateGre	¾	⅞
Kavsam	3	4
KellySv s	24½	26
Keuffel	17	18
Kimball	13⅛	14¼
Kinolnl	3⅛	4¼
KlooIG	28⅛	29⅛
KnapeV	16	17
Kratos s	11½	12½
Kulicke	24	25
Lancein	20	20¾
LandRes	3⅜	3⅞
LaneCo	24	25
LibNtLf	17⅛	18¼
Lfinvs	18¼	19¼
LtdStor	7	7½
LinBcst	45	46
Logelm	13	14
MCIC	8⅛	8⅝
MGFOil	18⅛	18⅞
MSIDat	6⅛	6⅞
MadsGE	14⅛	15⅜
MagellPet	8⅛	8⅛
MagmP	25⅝	26⅛
MairRt	1⅞	2¼
Malikrt	33⅛	34¼
Marlon s	15¼	15⅞
MaulLP	23	24½
MayPet	26	26½
MaynOil	13	13½
McCorm	25½	26
McFarlE	13⅛	13⅜
McQuay	10¼	11
MeyerF	23⅝	24⅝
MidsxW	17½	18½
MdldCap	8¼	9
MidIRes	1	1¼
MidlBks	26¼	27¼
Millior	28	28½
MissVIG	14¼	15¼
Molex s	29	29¼
MonICol	3⅛	4⅛
MonuCp	18¼	14¼
MoorePd	24	25
MoranB	29	29½
MoroRes	¾	1½
Morsnin	18⅛	11¼
MotClub	2½	3
Mueller	28½	30
NMCo	35¼	36
NorsCp	26½	28½
NDiaCp	17⅝	18¼
NwldRE	15½	17
NJNGas	15⅝	16⅛
NickOG	25⅛	26½
Nicolet s	15⅛	16
NielsnA	25½	26
NielsnB	25⅝	25⅞
NbleAf s	37¼	38½
NoCarGs	13⅛	13⅝
NoEOl un	75	77
NwtNGs	13¼	13⅛
NwstPS	16	16½
Noxell	17	17½
Nucorp	14½	15
OallvyM	25½	26¼
OhioCas	35⅛	35⅞
OhFerro	17	18
OffrTP	20⅞	21¼
PCAInt	6⅛	7⅛
PabstB	12⅛	12⅛
PcGaR	21½	22½
PauleyP	16⅛	17
PavIsCs	12⅞	12½
PeerMf	10⅛	11¼
PenaEnt	13⅛	13⅜
Pentair	14⅛	14⅞
Petrolit	53½	54½
Petroon	24⅛	25
PhilaNat	29⅛	29⅝
PierceSS	8⅛	8⅞
Pinkrtn	39	40½
PionHIB	22⅝	23
Plastine	¾	1¼
Possis	4⅜	4⅞
PresGM	38	39
PraStevn	32⅛	33⅛
Proarp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	11⅞	12⅛
PurtBen	18⅛	19½
PutDCap	11½	12½
QuakrCh	13	14
RagenPr	6½	7
Raychm	55	57
Raymnd	30	31
RaevCm	20	20¾
RepNLIe	21⅛	21⅜
RoadEx	28	28⅛
RobbMy s	26½	28
Roselon	2⅝	3⅛
Rouse	18⅛	18⅛
Roystor	15⅛	15⅞
RusStov	12⅛	13¼
Sadlier	3½	4
Safeco	34	34½
StHelGd	32½	33½
StPaul	35⅜	35⅞
ScanDt	1 5-16	1 9-16
ScrippH	54	59
Sensor	30⅛	30⅛
SvcMer	10⅛	10⅛
Svcmst s	26	27
ShMed s	18⅛	19¼
Shownt	39	40
SolidSrS	8¼	9
SCalWtr	13½	15
SwELSv	12⅛	13½
SwnEnr	29	30
Standyn	23	23⅛
StdMicro	8⅛	9⅛
StdRegs	27	28
StanHP	26⅛	27⅛
SterlSl	4½	5⅛
StrawCl	20	21½
Subaru	12¼	13⅛
SuperEl	9⅛	9⅛
TIME DC	3¼	4⅛
Tampax	33	33⅛
Tandem	53½	54⅛
TecumP	59	61
TelCmA	22⅛	23½
Tennant	28	29½
TexAOil	9	9⅛
Tiprary	17	17½
TomisOil	14	14½
TricoPd	33	36
TrayGld g	5⅛	5⅛
TyronHy	23½	24½
TysonFd	10⅛	11⅛
UnMcGll	12⅛	13⅛
USEnr	14	15
USSurg	31	31⅜
USTrck	13⅛	14⅛
UVaBsh	26⅛	26⅞
UpPenP	14½	15½
VaalRe	61⅛	62⅛
ValBkAr	28	30½
ValtecCp	22⅛	23⅛
VanDus	12⅛	13
Velcro g	8⅛	9
VictraSt	9⅛	10⅛
VideoCp	4⅛	5⅛
VaNBsh	13⅛	13⅛
Weldtrn	2⅛	3⅛
WellsGa	5⅛	6⅛
Wendys	15⅛	16⅛
WstDref	83⅛	84⅛
WDeep	42½	43½
WHold	63⅛	64½
WinMtg	3⅛	3⅛
WmorC	27	27½
WoodLef	22⅛	22
WrlgnW	3⅛	4⅛
ZionUtq	23	24

Canadian Indexes

June 2, 1980

	New Index	Previous Close
Montreal	359.48	358.46
Toronto	1,984.50	1,981.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

SOCIEDADE DE CEREAIS BERTOL LTDA., foreseeing the implantation of an industrial unit located in Passo Fundo—Rio Grande do Sul—is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the extraction of vegetable oils.

The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address:

Rodovia RST, 153 Km. 02 - s/nº - CEP-99.100 - Passo Fundo - R.S. Brazil.

ADVERTISEMENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC INVESTMENTS LIMITED (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 20th June 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 1 of the CDRs City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shs, temporary Certificates, will be payable with Dfls. 6.82 net (div. per record-date 11.4.1980; gross Can.$. -.45 p.sh.) after deduction of 10% Can.tax = Can.$. -.45 = Dfls. -.76 per CDR.

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Amsterdam, 27th May 1980.

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AUT. C. N. V. No. 2576

KISSINGER ON "INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND OIL"

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, keynote speaker at the International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "The Energy Emergency: Oil and Money, 1980," will discuss "International Politics and Oil."

For further information, contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747.12.65, ext. 211.

LONDON CONFERENCE, JUNE 19 AND 20



makes more than geographical sense.

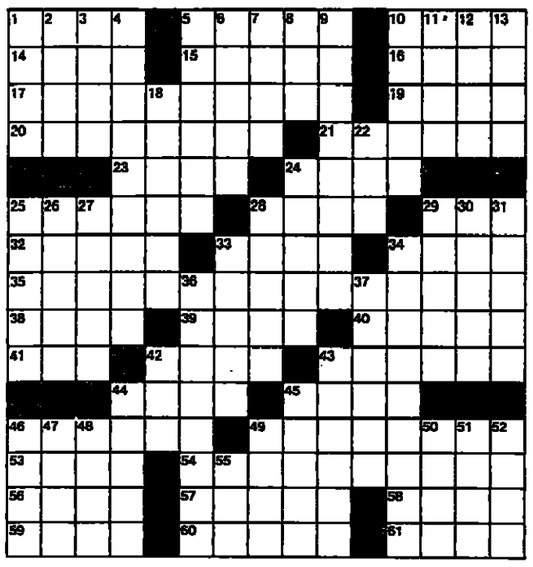
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Throb
5 Part of a calyx
10 Checker's item
14 He trims the wedding cake
15 Actress Massey
16 Stratagem
17 Heads
19 Eight: Comb. form
20 Navigation systems featuring TV
21 Gulf of the South China Sea
23 Plant of the valerian family
24 Profits
25 Unlimited amounts
28 Short note
29 Gymnastic feat
32 —— acid, used as a vitamin
33 Pollute
34 Queen of heaven, to Caesar
35 Children's game
38 Supplements, with "out"
39 Greek war god
40 Take on
41 Rembrandt van——
42 Custardlike dessert
43 Immediately
44 On time
45 World's most popular surname
46 Breed of Spanish sheep
49 Color
53 Finale of grace
54 Heads
56 Bracelet part
57 "You can't have your cake if you——"
58 Jacket
59 City besieged by Agamemnon
60 Like toads during a drought
61 Slangy negative

DOWN

1 Early inhabitant of Great Britain
2 Yen
3 Simon or Sedaka
4 Wooden pegs
5 Hindu guitars
6 Pride's prey
7 French legumes
8 —— Arbor
9 Testament's partner
10 Immoral
11 Pack behind the leaders at Aqueduct
12 Italian commune near Alessandria
13 Drudge
18 Former Spanish head of state
22 Kind of cake
24 Starts suddenly
25 Bid
26 Chef on a ranch
27 Actress Terry
28 American author: 1891-1959
29 Glory
30 Bungling
31 —— Alegre, Brazilian seaport
33 S.P.C.A. pickup
34 Color
36 Beat the daylights out of
37 Got, not by luck
42 Good time
43 State
44 Insignificant
45 "——a vision . . .?": Keats
46 Soda fountain treat, for short
47 Eastern V.I.P.
48 City near Lake Tahoe
49 These are banned by some landlords
50 Aware of
51 ". . . I could not—— for Death": Dickinson
52 Old-time laborer
55 Author Santha Rama

Solution to Previous Puzzle

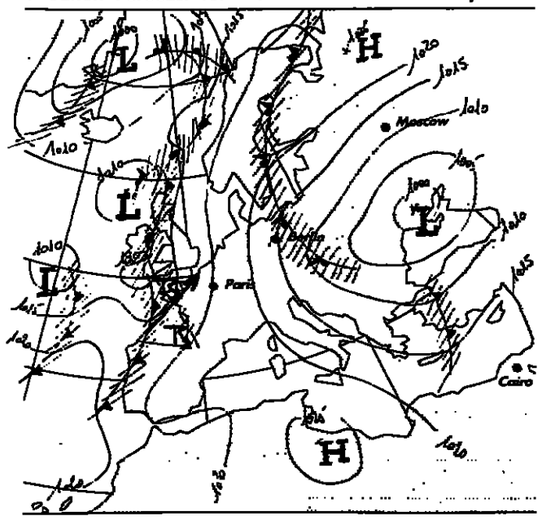
G	R	O	G	■	S	W	A	M	■	P	R	I	S	M
R	I	N	O	■	H	E	R	E	■	R	E	V	U	E
A	C	M	E	■	R	A	I	L	■	O	F	A	R	T
T	H	E	T	H	I	R	D	O	F	J	U	N	E	■
■	■	■	H	O	L	E	■	D	I	E	T	■	■	■
S	O	U	A	L	L	■	P	I	N	C	E	N	E	Z
C	U	R	L	Y	■	B	I	Z	E	T	■	I	V	E
R	I	B	S	■	W	A	N	E	D	■	A	X	E	S
A	T	A	■	D	E	L	E	D	■	S	N	O	R	T
G	E	N	E	R	A	L	S	■	D	A	I	N	T	Y
■	■	■	F	I	V	E	■	N	O	R	M	■	■	■
■	J	E	F	F	E	R	S	O	N	D	A	V	I	S
C	A	R	E	T	■	I	C	O	N	■	T	O	T	E
O	V	A	T	E	■	M	O	S	E	■	E	L	I	E
B	A	S	E	D	■	A	W	E	D	■	D	E	S	K

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Fair	MADRID	28	82	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Foggy	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Fair
ATHENS	23	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	16	61	Rain
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	27	81	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Overcast	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Rain	NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	NICE	21	70	Fair
BUCHAREST	17	63	Overcast	OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	30	86	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Fair	ROME	21	70	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Overcast	SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	20	68	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Overcast
EDINBURGH	22	72	Cloudy	TEHRAN	34	93	Fair
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	—	—	N.A.
FRANKFURT	16	61	Overcast	TOKYO	23	73	Foggy
GENEVA	19	66	Fair	TUNIS	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	25	77	Fair	VIENNA	19	66	Overcast
HOUSTON	32	90	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Rain
ISTANBUL	16	61	Rain	WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	19	66	Fair
LISBON	29	84	Fair				
LONDON	21	70	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Americans Feel Quality of Family Has Fallen in 15 Years, Poll Says

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI) — Many Americans believe that the quality of family life has declined during the last 15 years and they say that television is one of the factors, according to a new Gallup poll.

A majority found that television programs hurt family life with too much emphasis on sex and violence.

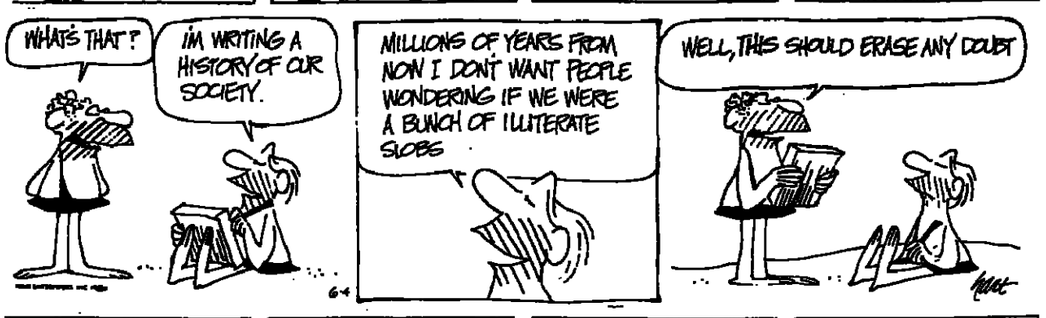
The poll, commissioned by the White House Conference on Families and released yesterday, found most Americans are happy with their family lives, but nearly one-third are pessimistic about the future.

It said that one out of five persons experienced serious cases of child or spouse abuse, that problems with alcohol doubled in the last five years and that most American women want to be married and have children.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



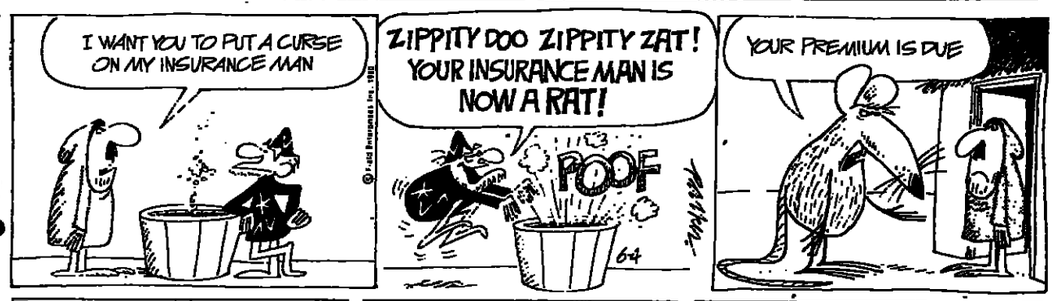
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



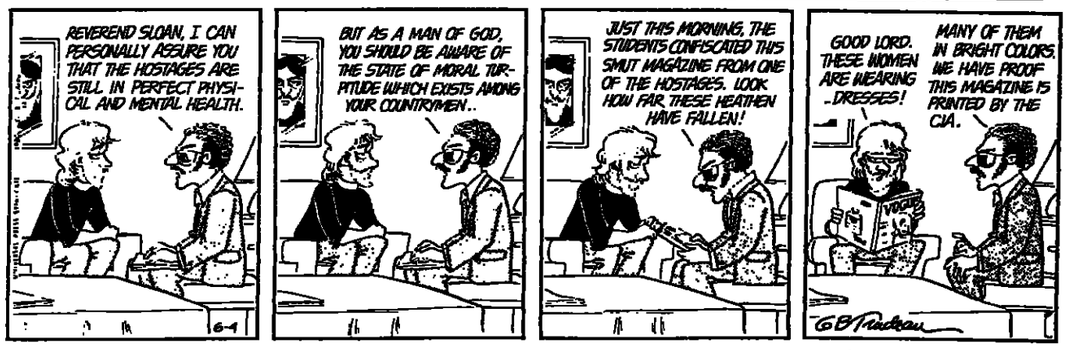
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REX MORGAN



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAXEC

ETIRP

UGUTOD

NEEGIN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____ _____

(answers Friday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIN WRATH FLAGON WEEVIL
Answer: The detective's comment about him and his so-called "alibi"—"WON'T WASH"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T THINK HE'S GONNA SETTLE FOR MILK...HE SOUNDS LIKE HE WANTS A HAMBURGER!"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

By Erich Segal. Harper & Row. 244 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AFTER almost 20 years of "perfect" marriage, Bob Beckwith, a professor of statistics at MIT, confesses to his wife, Sheila, an editor at Harvard University Press, that he had a brief affair 10 years ago. He was at a convention of scholars in the south of France during the general strike of 1968. Watching a workers' demonstration, he was struck on the head by a policeman's club; and a beautiful young woman doctor, who was one of the demonstrators, gave him first aid on the spot. While Bob was still disoriented from the blow, the doctor took him for a nude swim in the Mediterranean, and Bob momentarily forgot his husband's version of the Hippocratic oath.

Such is the heart, and the expression was never more appropriate, of Erich Segal's third novel, "Man, Woman and Child." "This is some terrible joke," Sheila says, when Bob breaks his news. "Oh, God," she says. "I trusted you."

"Tonight was a requiem for trust," Bob thinks. "Now everything was a potential source of pain." He is "filled with self-loathing." Nevertheless, he finds the courage to say to Sheila: "You can't forget so many happy years." She answers: "I've just discovered they weren't so happy." And then the despairing cry: "What exactly did I do —or rather not do?"

When Sheila confides her predicament to her best friend, Margo, a cynical veteran of three or four marriages, Margo says: "God, Sheila, this beats everything I've ever heard." Bob's best friend, a wheeler-dealer in sports publicity, exclaims: "You mean you've been cheating on Sheila all these years?"

Why tell her now? Sheila asks, and Bob reveals that he has just discovered that his fling had resulted in an issue, a boy now 9 years old. The doctor, who never married, has just been killed in a car crash, and the boy will go into an orphanage unless something is done. The mayor of the boy's hometown — the only person who knows the facts — has telephoned Bob. "You owe him nothing, actually," Sheila says of the boy. "You know that, don't you?" Bob agrees, asserting, like a man pledging allegiance to the flag, that his wife and two daughters come before everything. Maybe, he suggests, they could just have Jean-Claude over for a visit until some arrangement can be made for him in France.

At Sheila's instigation, Bob moves into his study. In her "anger," she begins a flirtation with a glamorous Englishman whose books she is editing. When she is almost kissed, Sheila realizes that to err is human. Jean-Claude proves to be as irresistible as all small boys in books or movies. He uses words like *ebloussant*, and is a whiz at soccer.

The son of Bob's best friend overhears his parents talking about Jean-Claude and tells Bob's daughter. Jessie, 12, shouts at Bob: "I have no father." Paula, 10, says: "I hate you more than *anything*."

"Childhood had abruptly ended for Jessica and Paula." Segal, you will remember, is also the thor of "Love Story," contin "Sheila looked at her traumat daughters. This was all Bob's fi They were innocent victims wi lives had just been permanently figured by the shrapnel of his delity."

Everyone agrees that "the sh nel of Bob's infidelity" must be on the first plane back to Fra This is averted only because J Claude's appendix bursts. If treat a small boy badly eno something has to give. Ever Jean-Claude hovers between and death, as the saying goes, cannot find it in his heart to him that he is welcome to stay his father for the rest of his life.

Despite her outraged mate and conjugal feelings, Sheila ca resist a critically ill small boy. S willing to invite him to stay, that he has been shriven, or fr gated, by the specter of death. interesting, though, to speculat how far she might have gone in righteousness if fate had not tevened.

"Man, Woman and Child" is a fairy tale: Once upon a Mommies and Daddies trusted another not to go swimming with other ladies or men. As in Grimms' fairy tales, the stepchi cruelly treated. The burst appe is a nice modern twist. Segal sh get some credit for that.

Anatole Broyard is on the sta The New York Times.

'No Sex Please' Starts 10th Year

LONDON, June 3 (AP) — The play "No Sex Please — We're British" entered its 10th year at London's Strand Theatre today, extending its record as the world's longest-running comedy.

Written by Anthony Marriott and the late Alistair Foot, the play opened on June 3, 1971, and was given its 3,746th performance last night. It has been seen by 2¾ million playgoers who have paid a total of some £3.5 million at the box office.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more 1,400 bookstores throughout the United S Weeks on list are not necessarily consecut

FICTION

This Week		Last Week
1	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	1
2	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz	2
3	NO LOVE LOST, by Helen Van Slyke	3
4	RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain	4
5	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	5
6	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer	6
7	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman	9
8	THE NINJA, by Eric Van Lustbader	7
9	THE BLEEDING HEART, by Marilyn French	8
10	INNOCENT BLOOD, by P.D. James	10
11	CREEK MARY'S BLOOD, by Dee Brown	12
12	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carre	11
13	WHO'S ON FIRST, by William F. Buckley Jr.	13
14	WHIP HAND, by Dick Francis	14
15	BACK BAY, by William Martin	15

NONFICTION

1	THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, by Gay Talese	1
2	DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue	2
3	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman	3
4	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	4
5	JIM FIXX'S SECOND BOOK OF RUNNING, by James Fixx	5
6	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alvin Toffler	6
7	MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Friday	7
8	WILL, by G. Gordon Liddy	8
9	WAR WITHIN AND WITHOUT, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh	9
10	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	10
11	HEARTSOUNDS, by Martha Weinman Lear	11
12	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	12
13	THE REAL WAR, by Richard Nixon	13
14	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen	14
15	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	15

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

COMPLETELY original themes in declarer play are very rare, but this example seems to qualify. Playing a range of 15-17 points, South's one no-trump opening ended the auction, as it did in the replay.

The opening diamond lead was won with the king, and a spade was led to the eight in dummy. East won with the ten and persevered with diamonds, driving out the ace. Pinning his faith on a favorable distribution, the declarer finessed the spade queen and was rewarded when this won and the suit split evenly.

When all the spades had been cashed, the position was this:

NORTH
♠—
♡852
♢—
♣863

WEST
♠—
♡J
♢Q108
♣A10

EAST
♠—
♡AQ10
♢—
♣J95

SOUTH
♠—
♡K94
♢6
♣KQ

Both declarers reached this position. The declarer at one table routinely played a club, trying for his seventh trick. He was disappointed by the result, for West won with the ace and cashed his diamonds. The last diamond squeezed South, a rare misfortune for a declarer, and the result was down one. But the second declarer foresaw the impending disaster and gave the matter careful thought. After studying the situation for half a minute, a long time by his standards, he heart from dummy.

The defense was now ne East took his ace and shifte club, and West scored four But South judged correctly by ing a club winner at the fin make his contract.

His unusual heart play was on excellent reasoning. It was unlikely that West held bot missing aces, since he was u with six high-card points in and diamonds and had not East held both aces any play succeed, but what if the ace split?

If West held the heart ac East the club ace, the defe could always prevail, for East raise with his ace on a club le shift to hearts. So the crucial tion was the actual one, wi heart ace on the right. A hea was essential to break the d ers' communications.

NORTH
♠AQ984
♡852
♢84
♣863

WEST
♠KJ2
♡J73
♢Q10873
♣A10

EAST
♠1075
♡AQ106
♢J5
♣J952

SOUTH (D)
♠63
♡K94
♢AK62
♣KQ74

Both sides were vulnerable. T ding:

South	West	North
1 N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond seven.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Orantes Is Disqualified; Connors, Gerulaitis Gain

By Nick Stout

IS, June 3 (IHT) — Manuel ..s, generally respected by his peers for his sense of fairness ..entlemanly behavior, was ..lified from the French Inter- ..al championships when he ..to appear for a match against ..mo Vilas today that was res- ..ed following confusion yes- ..over what time the match ..pposed to begin.

..result of the disqualification, ..yers' union said it would seek ..alize the organizers of the ..ment financially.

..default moved Vilas into the ..finals, where is scheduled to ..arold Solomon.

..men's semifinalists were de- ..oday as Vitas Gerulaitis de- ..Wojtek Fibak, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, .., for the right to play Jimmy ..rs, who eliminated Hans Gil- ..ter, 6-4, 6-0, 6-0.

Evert Advances

..women's competition, Chris ..Lloyd defeated Kathy Jor- ..2, 6-0, to set up a semifinal ..with Hana Mandlikova, who ..anna Madruga, 6-2, 6-3. Vir- ..uzici and Dianne Fromholtz, ..vanced yesterday, will meet ..ther women's semifinal.

..circumstances surrounding ..ault were discussed today at ..conference given jointly by .., Philippe Chatrier, presi- ..the French and Internation- ..as Federations, and Earl Bu- .., executive director of the ..tion of Tennis Professionals, ..ers' union.

..ous versions and interpreta- ..ere given of (A) the rules, (B) ..s in charge and (C) what ex- ..ppened yesterday.

No Change of Position

..tes, who was not expected to ..Vilas, held to the position he ..sterday: That he had been ..n unfair disadvantage in not ..old until minutes before his ..vas to begin that Vilas had ..anted a 45-minute delay be- ..f a stomach ailment. Or- ..sisted then that Vilas either .. the scheduled time or be ..fied.

..ier defended the decision of ..nament committee to post- ..e match, citing precedents ..ying matches and asserting ..e who held the ultimate au- .. He argued that the Grand ..s permitted the tournament referee to grant Vilas' request for a delay.

Buchholtz disagreed, contending that Chatrier had no authority to violate the rules, which call for a default if a player does not show up for his match within 15 minutes of the scheduled starting time.

Penalty Sought

Later, the general secretary of the International Tennis Federation, David Gray, said that Buchholtz has asked the Men's International Professional Tennis Council — on which the players, the international federation and the tournament directors are represented — to fine the French tournament a substantial amount for alleged breach of the Grand Prix rules. The council is scheduled to meet in London June 17-19.

The incident pointed up what are perhaps the two most serious problems facing professional tennis: the inconsistent application of whatever rules exist and the lack of an ultimate authority, such as a commissioner, to enforce the rules in all tournaments.

In the matches themselves, Fibak took Gerulaitis to five sets, explaining later that their matches are often interesting because they have similar tennis skills.

"We both like to attack," he said. "And we both like to take advantage of each other's backhand."

Matches between Fibak and Gerulaitis are interesting also because the two players are known to be on unfriendly terms.

"I think it's a pity that we don't have better relations," Fibak said when asked about the feud, the origin of which remains unclear. "I think he's a good player and an intellegent guy. I wish our relations were better because it looks like we're going to be playing each other for a few more years."

Gerulaitis, who has reached the semifinals here for the second straight year, seemed not so eager for a reconciliation.

"If he hadn't shaken hands with me at the net it wouldn't have bothered me a bit," said Gerulaitis, who has in the past refused to shake hands with Fibak on occasion. "That's one guy I really enjoy beating."

..mula 1 Race ..Spain Illegal

..IENS, June 3 (AP) — The ..ive bureau of the Interna- .. Automobile Federation ..here yesterday that the ..h Grand Prix on Sunday ..legal" and not recognized .. federation, the highest ..ning body of motor ..race thus will not count ..drivers' championship al- .. the issue is expected to ..the federation's appeals

.. decision deepened the ..between the federation's ..g arm, the International ..ports Federation, and the ..a One Constructors As- ..n, grouping the inde- ..t race car builders, which .. ahead with the race. ..oups are battling for con- ..he lucrative sport.

.. Jones won the Spanish ..Prix and would have led ..ers' championship race if ..ts had been recognized.

Coach Dropped By Lakers Goes To NBA Pacers

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3 (UPI) — Jack McKinney, who was dropped as coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, was named yesterday to lead the Indiana Pacers of the National Basketball League.

McKinney, 44, was the Lakers' coach until Nov. 8, when he was seriously injuried in a bicycle accident near his Los Angeles home. His assistant, Paul Westhead, took over the club and guided the Lakers to the NBA title last month.

He will replace Bob Leonard as head coach with the Pacers. Also the club's general manager for the last four years, Leonard ranks fourth in pro coaching victories behind Red Auerbach, Alex Hannum and Red Holzman. His overall mark is 573-534, following a 37-45 season with the Pacers this year.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

DETROIT TIGERS—Traded John Martin, pitcher, and a player to be named later to Springfield of the American Association for Jim Lentine, outfielder. Asked waivers on Don Gonzales, outfielder.

National League

MONTREAL EXPOS—Placed Ellis Valentine, right fielder, on the injured list. Recalled Bob Pate, outfielder, from Denver of the American Association to replace him.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANAPOLIS PACERS—Named Jack McKinney head coach to replace Bobby Leonard.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BOSTON BRUINS—Traded a second-round 1980 draft choice and either a fifth-round 1980 or third-round 1981 draft choice to Calgary for Jim Craig, goalie.

LOS ANGELES KINGS—Signed John Gibson, defenseman. Released Ernie Hicke and Darryl Edestrand, forwards.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Signed Red Berenson head coach, to a one-year contract.

Madlock Rebuffed, Appeals to Kuhn

NEW YORK, June 3 (UPI) — Chub Feeney, the National League president, upheld yesterday the fine and suspension levied against third baseman Bill Madlock of the Pittsburgh Pirates, but Madlock will continue to play while appealing his case to commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Madlock was penalized for striking umpire Jerry Crawford in the face with his glove after Crawford ejected him from a game for using "an extreme form of profanity." The incident occurred May 1 in a game against Montreal and Madlock first appealed the suspension and fine on May 8.

Feeney ordered Madlock to start his 15-day suspension and pay his $5,000 fine — the most severe penalty ever ordered for an on-the-field incident — immediately.

However, Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, said Madlock would take his case to the commissioner. The commissioner's office confirmed Madlock's right to appeal.

In his ruling, Feeney also expressed disappointment in the stance taken by the National League umpires through their lawyer, Richie Phillips. The umpires were threatening to eject Madlock from any game he tried to play, starting Friday night, in reaction to Feeney's monthlong delay in deciding Madlock's appeal.



Bill Madlock

Yankees, Guidry Defeat Royals

KANSAS CITY, June 3 (AP) — Eric Soderholm's two-run homer was the big hit in a five-run first inning that carried the New York Yankees past the Kansas City Royals, 5-3, here last night in a battle of American League division leaders.

Ron Guidry, surviving a three-run rally by Kansas City in the bottom of the first, shut out the Royals the rest of the way, striking out seven and raising his record to 6-1.

Paul Splittorff (3-3), making his first appearance on the mound for the Royals in almost a month, walked Willie Randolph leading off and Dennis Werth followed with a single. Bob Watson's grounder forced Werth and scored Randolph before Soderholm got his home run, his seventh consecutive hit.

Red Sox 6, Twins 2

In Bloomington, Minn., right fielder Jim Dwyer hit his fifth home run, drove in two runs and threw out a base runner to spark Boston to a 6-2 victory over Minnesota.

Indians 10, A's 5

In Cleveland, Mike Hargrove, Ron Hassey, Rick Manning and Dave Rosello drove in two runs each as Cleveland defeated Oakland, 10-5.

Angels 6, Blue Jays 3

In Toronto, first-inning doubles by Rick Miller, Carney Lansford and Joe Rudi and a fifth-inning homer by Jason Thompson led a 15-hit attack as California defeated Toronto, 6-3.

Orioles 9 Brewers 8

In Baltimore, Lenn Sakata homered as a pinch hitter to lead off the bottom of the 11th inning and give Baltimore a 9-8 victory over Milwaukee.

Pirates 9, Phillies 3

In the National League, in Pittsburgh, rookie Vance Law, Dave Parker and winning pitcher Don Robinson drove in two runs each to lead Pittsburgh to a 9-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Braves 4, Giants 2

In San Francisco, right-hander Phil Niekro scattered 11 hits as Atlanta posted a 4-2 victory San Francisco.

Dodgers 3, Reds 2

In Los Angeles, Rick Monday hit a pinch home run with one out in the ninth inning to give Los Angeles a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. The victory enabled the Dodgers to increase their lead in the National League West to two games over the Reds.

Padres 3, Astros 0

In San Diego, Willie Montanez drove in two runs in the first inning with a single and Rick Wise and Eric Rasmussen combined for a four-hit shutout as San Diego defeated Houston, 3-0.

Expos 8, Cubs 7

In Montreal, Lynn McGlothen walked pinch hitter Bob Pate with the bases loaded to force in the winning run in the bottom of the 13th inning, giving Montreal an 8-7 victory over Chicago.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	310 020 000	6	15	0
Toronto	100 000 011	3	9	0

Frost, Montague (7), LaRoche (9) and Donohue; Leal, Moore (1), Jefferson (5) and Davis, Whitt (8). W—Frost, 4-3. L—Leal, 1-1. HRs—California, Thomason (5). Toronto, Velez (10).

Oakland	001 101 002	5	13	0
Cleveland	002 232 10x	10	11	0

Kingman, Keough (4), Hamilton (6), Jones (6), Lacey (8) and Newman; Garland, Stanton (7), V.Cruz (9) and Hassey. W—Garland, 1-0. L—Kingman, 2-6. HRs—Oakland, Page (2), Murphy (6). Cleveland, Rosello (2).

Boston	002 120 001	6	15	1
Minnesota	002 000 000	2	6	1

Stanley and Rader; Redfern, Marshall (5), Zahn (7), Verhoeven (9) and Wynegar. W—Stanley, 4-5. L—Redfern, 6-3. HR—Boston, Dwyer (5).

Milwaukee	000 221 210 00	8	13	1
Baltimore	000 401 120 01	9	14	1

(11 innings)

Travers, Cleveland (6), Castro (7), McClure (10), and C.Moore; Stone, Ford (6), D.Martinez (8), Stoddard (8), T.Martinez (11) and Dempsey, Graham (8). W—T.Martinez, 1-2. L—McClure, 1-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Cooper 2 (6), Ogilvie (13), Thomas (9). Baltimore, L.May (4), Sakata (1).

New York	500 000 000	5	10	0
Kansas City	300 000 000	3	7	0

Guidry and Cerone; Splittorff, Gale (1), Quisenberry (9) and Wathan. W—Guidry, 6-1. L—Splittorff, 3-3. HRs—New York, Soderholm (5). Kansas City, Brett (4).

Seattle	200 001 000 000 0	3	12	1
Detroit	010 011 000 000 0	3	11	0

(Called, 13 innings, rain)

Honeycutt, Rawley (10) and L.Cox, Stinson (9); Morris, Lopez (11) and Parrish. HR—Detroit, Gibson (8).

Texas	100 000	1	2	0
Chicago	000 010	1	3	0

(Called, 6 innings, rain)

Matlack and Sundberg; Baumgarten and Kimm.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	210 000 000	3	8	3
Pittsburgh	200 052 00x	9	11	2

Lerch, LaGrow (5), Saucier (6), Larson (7) and Boone; D.Robinson and Nicosia. W—D.Robinson, 2-1. L—Lerch, 1-7.

Cincinnati	001 000 010	2	7	0
Los Angeles	000 000 201	3	10	0

LaCoss, Bair (9) and Bench, Werner (9); Sutton, Sutcliffe (8) and Scioscia. W—Sutcliffe, 1-2. L—Bair, 0-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Lopes (4), Monday (1).

Houston	000 000 000	0	4	1
San Diego	300 000 00x	3	6	0

Ryan, LaCorte (8) and Ashby; Wise, Rasmussen (6) and Fahey. W—Wise, 3-3. L—Ryan, 3-5.

Atlanta	000 020 200	4	10	0
San Francisco	000 010 001	2	11	1

P.Niekro and Benedict; Whitson, Minton (7), Ripley (8) and May. W—P.Niekro, 4-7. L—Whitson, 2-6.

Chicago	002 110 111 000 0	7	13	4
Montreal	000 110 221 000 1	8	8	0

(13 innings)

Krukow, Tidrow (7), W.Hernandez (7), Sutter (8), Caudill (10), McGlothen (13) and Blackwell; Palmer, Gullickson (5), F.Norman (7), Sosa (8), Fryman (10) and Carter. W—Fryman, 1-1. L—McGlothen, 2-1. HRs—Chicago, Thompson (1), K.Henderson (1), Vail (3). Montreal, Cromartie, (5), White (2).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	30	16	.652	—
Milwaukee	24	21	.533	5½
Toronto	22	23	.489	7½
Boston	23	24	.489	7½
Baltimore	23	24	.489	7½
Cleveland	22	24	.478	8
Detroit	19	25	.432	10

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	27	20	.574	—
Oakland	25	23	.521	2½
Chicago	25	23	.521	2½
Seattle	24	24	.500	3½
Texas	23	23	.500	3½
California	20	25	.444	6
Minnesota	18	30	.375	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	27	18	.600	—
Montreal	23	19	.548	2½
Philadelphia	23	20	.535	3
Chicago	20	22	.476	5½
New York	19	24	.442	7
St. Louis	16	29	.356	11

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	29	19	.604	—
Cincinnati	27	21	.563	2
Houston	25	21	.543	3
San Diego	24	25	.490	5½
Atlanta	19	26	.422	8½
San Francisco	20	28	.417	9

The Soccer Scene

In the Strangler's Grasp

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, June 3 (IHT) — Who or what can pry open the dead hand of caution that grips soccer so suffocatingly by the throat?

The clubs have indubitably failed. Indeed, if nations go to "war" next week with the same cowed attitudes, the same abject disregard for the spectators, it is safe to assume that millions of television screens that could be tuned to the forthcoming European Championship will instead be permanently switched to soap opera, quiz shows or drama repeats. Why even the news would guarantee more entertainment.

How on earth does anyone justify setting out to win a cup final by posting 10 men stolidly in defense and allowing only one poor soul license to attack? Nottingham Forest did precisely that to win the European Cup, the ultimate club award, in Madrid last week.

Tarnished Glory

Champion. Yet it leaves a sour taste, it dulled rather than excited the viewers of more than 40 countries, and heaven help us if even a few coaches from Latin America to the Middle East, from the Ivory Coast to the city of Nottingham believe that this is the way forward.

Nottingham won because one of its four strikes in the entire 90 minutes' play found the Hamburg net and because its own goalie, Peter Shilton, and defender Kenny Burns were inspired men in the trenches of an ultra-defensive policy of containment. It won because when Manni Kaltz' thunderous drive at last beat Shilton, it rebounded off a post and when Ivan Buljan had an open goal he groped to push the ball wide.

But at least it won on the strength of one splendidly intuitive goal from winger John Robertson, whose low shot squirmed its way into the net off the same post that later denied Kaltz. A week earlier, Valencia claimed the Cup Winners' Cup without so much as a goal in 120 minutes from either itself or its opponent, Arsenal; Valencia won the prize when an opponent, Graham Rix, failed to score from the penalty spot.

No Lack of Reason

Excuses and explanations abound. The victorious managers acclaim the character, the guts of their men in preventing the opposition from scoring. Yet is it enough? Brian Clough of Nottingham and Alfredo di Stefano of Valencia was each, in his playing day, a competitor who experienced again and again the special thrill of putting the ball in the back of the net.

Indeed, Clough gave every indication of living for precious little else and, though di Stefano commanded the entire teamwork from midfield, he too geared his end product always to scoring or making goals. Would either of them have bowed to the orders they now give even to forwards to block the other team at all costs and as first priority?

They, and their men, can run all the way to the bank with their winnings. They can point to the record books and show themselves as the best coaches of the day. They can and do claim that they have to compete in a changed world, which is not of their making or desires.

And though they probably sleep soundly on winners' pillows, their consciences are entitled to give them hell for helping to prolong the modern "professional" antithesis of sporting entertainment.

One blames them only because they are successful at methods that are bound to turn the spectator to other fields. Their victories are without much majesty and will ultimately kill off the goose that lays the golden eggs.

To begin a showpiece final is, or should be, to accept a greater responsibility towards the game at large than merely to survive. A bricklayer could — perhaps even in the time available — build a wall to do the very job the winners in Europe would have us acclaim.

The Nottingham camp even predicted a 1-0 victory for us before the kickoff and if we had taken them at their word, then tens of millions of us in Europe could have switched off the television and gone out in pursuit of some other entertainment to divert our workaday lives.

Some Pleasure, Please

Soccer is a game that has traditionally flourished in hard times. It will not continue to do so if all it offers is athletic neurosis to add to economic and mental strain. The eight national team managers now preparing their troops for the championships in Italy next week have, obviously, long settled on their tactics.

All we can do is hope that somewhere, someone is old-fashioned enough to believe in the glory of victory well won. . .or alternatively that some players have enough of the old spirit of a Brian Clough or an Alfredo di Stefano to say to hell with the manager's theories, we will hammer the opposition. By scoring goals, of course.

Red Smith

Perry Mason Goes to the Races

BALTIMORE, June 3 (NYT) — If the term "media event" weren't in the language already we should have to get a Latin to invent it to describe what went on yesterday in the third-floor dining room of the Pimlico club house. The Maryland Racing Commission was hearing the appeal of Bert and Diana Firestone from the decision of the Pimlico stewards, who on May 17 ruled that the Firestones' filly, Genuine Risk, had not been fouled in the 105th Preakness Stakes.

Usually these affairs are just part of the racing routine, like a baseball manager's protest of an umpire's call. The hearing is conducted in an office and the commissioners decide, with no great sweat, whether to uphold or reverse the judgment of their appointed judges.

Much more often than not, the stewards are upheld. This was like nothing ever witnessed before by any of the racing people around here.

Credit Where It's Due

It was a circus, a television spectacular, gussied up for show biz. It was a public trial in a makeshift courtroom and the screen credits should have read: "By Perry Mason out of Hollywood."

Four commissioners sat on the bench, solemn as Supreme Court justices: chairman Robert Banning; Frank W. Cuccia, the former purchasing agent for an aircraft company, who has owned horses; J. Neil McCardell, a former city comptroller who is in the stationery business; and Kenneth Proctor, a retired judge in the Baltimore County circuit court.

Batteries of lawyers represented Genuine Risk, the only member of her sex to win the Kentucky Derby in 65 years, and Codex, the colt who did or did not bully her at the top of the Preakness home stretch and did beat her by almost 5 lengths; the stewards themselves were represented by an assistant attorney general of Maryland.

A Cast of Jillions

Witnesses included everybody involved except the horses, and they were present on film. Never before had the trackside restaurant drawn such a crowd without benefit of crab cakes.

Television cameras stared down on the scene from every conceivable angle. Kleig lights blazed. The joint bristled with microphones. The floor was booby trapped with cables. TV monitors were stacked one atop another, perched on shelves and hung on walls. Time stood still as testimony trod on the heels of speeches and cross-examination followed direct.

As the day wore on, one probability hardened into near-certainty: the trial would not end this day. It might not be over until the battle of the sexes had been fought out again in Saturday's Belmont Stakes.

Proceedings were scheduled to start at 10 a.m. At that hour it was noted that Angel Cordero Jr., the jockey who rode Codex and was charged with foul riding by Jacinto Vasquez, the boy aboard Genuine Risk, had not arrived. Vasquez had complained that Cordero's mount had carried the filly wide, that the horses had bumped and that Cordero's whip had struck Genuine Risk in the face.

Eddie Litzenberger was sworn in. This steward, now 62, has been on the racetrack since boyhood, working as groom, exercise rider, jockey, trainer and as a track official. Viewing film patrol movies of the race over and over again, he testified that nothing he had seen through binoculars or on the films justified Vasquez's claim of foul.

Did the colt carry the filly wide? "Maybe very, very slightly." Did it justify disqualification? "Not in my estimation. I could see no interference that I would consider a foul." Did he see the horses bump? "No." Was the filly jostled? "No." Did they brush? "I'll admit to a slight brush."

He defined "brush" as "possibly touching, but hardly enough to break an egg."

Hearing Continues

BALTIMORE, June 3 (UPI) — A series of photographs introduced as evidence today at the hearing indicate there was virtually no contact between Codex and Genuine Risk coming off the final turn of the race.

The photographs are in distinct contrast with television films of the race that indicated the two horses bumped.

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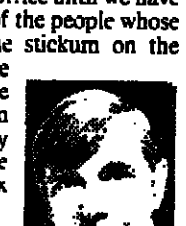
Observer

My Secret Life

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK (WP) — I first met G. Gordon Liddy during Operation Operation, the plan to discredit John Dean, who was talking too much to the Grand Jury.

"What we will do," I said, "is infiltrate the Post Office until we have won the loyalty of the people whose job is to put the stickum on the back of postage stamps. Then we will have them substitute Krazy Glue for the stickum for six weeks."



Baker

Liddy saw the beauty of the scheme before I could finish. "Sooner or later," he said, "John Dean will buy one of those stamps to mail a letter, and when he licks it, the Krazy Glue will bond it permanently to the tip of his tongue."

"Exactly," I whispered. "Then, whenever Dean opens his mouth to the Grand Jury, they'll see a postage stamp between his teeth and hear a dreadful lisp, and Dean will be discredited."

* * *

After a few weeks he summoned me to a rendezvous in a Pennsylvania Avenue doughnut shop. He arrived with a man I later learned was E. Howard Hunt.

"I want you to meet Wendell," Gordon told me.

"Who's Wendell?" Hunt asked.

Gordon was irritated. "You're Wendell," he told Hunt. "Have you forgotten?"

Now Hunt was irritated. "When we left the office," he said, "you told me I was going to be Seymour."

Gordon looked crushed. "I forgot."

"Forget the whole thing," said Hunt, stalking out.

"No," said Gordon. "As the man who planned the operation, I take the responsibility for messing it up." Then Gordon told Hunt that if the higher-ups wanted to punish him, he would be standing on the curb at 17th and M Streets waiting for a car to speed by and splash his best suit with mud from the pothole at that corner.

A month later Gordon called to ask how the stamp operation was proceeding. I confessed I had forgotten about it and offered to be standing on Capitol Hill any time he wanted to drive past and throw potato peels on my best slacks.

Gordon ordered me to a rendezvous at a crab house in Foggy Bottom. There he introduced me to a man he called "Clyde," but whom I recognized as Attorney General John Mitchell. Mitchell said I was a numbskull. To carry out the postage-stamp operation, he said, millions of stamps would have to be treated before we would have a chance of getting one on Dean's tongue, and by that time half the people in Washington, possibly including the president, would be walking around with stamps on their tongues.

I agreed and said maybe we should rethink the operation. I felt so stupid I wanted to cry, but Gordon told me to go home and burn a hole in my hand to regain my self-respect.

Before my burns healed, Howard Hunt was talking. I met with Gordon in Lafayette Square and outlined Operation Voodoo, a scheme to discredit Hunt. "We will lure him aboard the presidential yacht, sail it to Haiti, and —"

"Haiti's too good for him," Gordon said.

I asked Gordon if he meant —.

"Exactly," Gordon said. "We will ask him to be standing at the corner of M Street and Wisconsin Avenues." We wrote Hunt a letter to that effect. As usual, the stickum on the stamp was no good, but fortunately I had some Krazy Glue in my pocket. While Gordon held the stamp, I put the glue on the back and next thing we knew we were joined at the finger tips.

* * *

We went around like that together for a long time, which gave us the opportunity to plan several new operations, including the discrediting of columnist Jack Anderson by renting a werewolf to bite him so he would have to howl in public when the moon was full. Unfortunately, John Mitchell refused to authorize expenditures for werewolf rental.

This made Gordon and me so angry that we took out our cigarette lighter and burnt ourselves apart at the finger tips and went and stood on the corner of Connecticut Avenue and 16th Street, but everybody forgot we were standing there, and I got home late for dinner.

Arab Reporter For Israel TV

Rafik Halaby Treads Lightly in West Bank But 'Both Sides Spit on Me'

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Rafik Halaby has the hardest job in Israeli journalism. He is an Israeli Arab who covers the occupied West Bank, the country's most sensitive and emotional issue, for state television. And his daily struggle for truth, placing him between the extremes of Arab-Jewish hatred, has become a struggle for a sense of himself, a statement of who he is.

Openly vilified by the Israeli right, quietly despised by the Palestinian left, Halaby travels into the hills and towns and teeming markets of the West Bank with an unusually large crew: a cameraman, a sound man, a lighting technician and a bodyguard — a lanky security agent who banters with the reporter from a hard-line political perspective.

Death Threats

Occasionally Halaby receives death threats from associates of Rabbi Meir Kahane in the Kach movement, whose aim is to expel all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. When he goes home at night after a controversial report, he opens his apartment door in a pulse of fear. "Every morning I open the window and look at my car to see if it's OK," he says.

"After every report," he continues, "we get phone calls: 'You are a PLO sympathizer, you are a traitor, we don't want to see Rafik Halaby, do away with Rafik Halaby.' " On the streets, some people shake his hand warmly, others call him names, hurling the word "Arab" at him as if it were a curse.

Several weeks ago, he and other television reporters were branded as terrorists by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a former general and supporter of extensive Jewish settlement in occupied lands. The effect of the remark, which came in a heated exchange between Sharon and a reporter, was chilling.

"When Arik Sharon says that we are terrorists and he knows how to fight us," Halaby explains, using Sharon's nickname, "he gives the OK to terrorists from the other side," meaning Israelis, "to do what they want."

Carefully Balanced

The trouble with Halaby's reports is that they achieve a carefully calibrated balance in which both Palestinian Arabs and Israeli officials have their say. This earns him praise from colleagues and others in Israel's eroding middle ground of moderation, but it infuriates partisans on each side.

"They both spit on me," he says. "Arabs say I'm a traitor, and Jews don't want to hear a Palestinian voice at this volume, even if it's the truth."

The day the curfew was lifted in Hebron more than two weeks after Palestinian terrorists killed 6 Jews and wounded 16, he was there. The camera, moving through the crowded streets, swept across the troops and sandbags, "an army camp," as he described it, then paused to record a variety of Arab views.

The next day he was in a desolate refugee camp near Jericho directing his cameraman with gentle pokes in the ribs as he filmed a middle-class Arab couple banished with their two grown daughters from their ancestral home near Bethlehem because their 17-year-old son had allegedly stoned a military vehicle.

Images of the decaying mud huts, among which the elderly parents and their daughters had been deposited with all their furniture, were beamed across Israel. "We can't sleep here at night because the dogs come," said the mother on camera. "There's no water, no electricity, cooking facilities, nothing at all. If he, my son, threw a stone, let them judge him." The boy was in the hospital after what his father said was a beating by Israeli officers, an accusation that Halaby declared "the military spokesman was not ready to deny."

Within 24 hours, the government reversed its decision and allowed the banished family and another to return home.

Rafik Halaby, 33, is an anomaly in the Middle East: an Arab who treasures Israel as the region's only democracy as well as worrying about its corruption as an occupier.

"I am not objective," he says off camera. "I have my point of view. I am an Israeli. I want to be more beautiful, more innocent, more free of sin. I don't want them to look at me as a cruel man, a man whose morals don't bother him. Only in such a country, only under the rule of the Jews, could I be educated the way I was in the Middle East — not in Jordan, not anywhere."

He is a Druze, a member of a small sect that is a heretical offshoot of Islam. Druzes have not shared the anti-Israeli attitudes of the Moslem or Christian Arabs, and they are often caught between the two groups, for Jews consider them Arabs and Arabs frequently do not.

His wife and three children live in his home village of Daliat el-Carmel, near Haifa. He received his elementary school education in the village before going to a Jewish high school in Haifa and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he earned a master's degree in Hebrew language and Judaic studies.

After Israel captured Arab East Jerusalem in the 1967 war, Halaby worked for Mayor Teddy Kollek as the first head of the city government's East Jerusalem office. In 1970 he entered the army as an officer and was stationed on the northern border combating terrorists, "which is proof of his loyalty to the state," said Joseph Lapid, director general of the broadcasting authority.

When he started in television in 1974 and began covering Arab affairs and the West Bank, there were difficulties. Arab mayors "didn't want to talk on Israeli TV — Zionist TV," he recalls.

Instructions

Usually he censors himself, but he also receives instructions. Last fall, for example, when the mayor of Nablus, Bassam al-Shaka, was released from an Israeli prison, Halaby was not allowed to show how happy the throngs of Arabs were in welcoming him home. Nor was he permitted to broadcast an interview with the mayor. "We do not want to interview a PLO sympathizer," he quotes a senior editor as saying, in a reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the guerrilla umbrella group.

Yet Lapid, of the broadcasting authority, who sometimes criticizes Halaby's work, also defends him publicly. "He's a devoted journalist who is working very hard under very difficult circumstances, even in physical danger occasionally," he said. "He's under heavy pressure from all sides, but we are preserving our independence and fair reporting."

Despite a cheerful grin, Halaby is tired, and he sometimes thinks of going to work for a foreign news organization, or of retreating to his quiet village, possibly to cover the Arabs in Galilee and just the northern slice of the West Bank. What pulls him away from that seductive dream is a sense of danger. "What happens on the West Bank can happen in Israel," he says. "If they can beat, place curfews, arrest, they can do it in Israel." And journalism, he says, "is our last frontier for democracy in Israel. If we lose it here, we'll lose it in the Knesset," Israel's parliament.



Micha Bar-Am, The New York Times

Rafik Halaby (right) with cameraman covering disturbance in Ramallah.

PEOPLE:

Robert Bolt Marrie[s] Ex-Actress in Lond[on]

Robert Bolt, the English [play]wright who wrote "A Man f[or All] Seasons," has married for the [second] time. Bolt, 55, who underwen[t ma]jor heart surgery a year ago, [married] former actress Ann Zane in a [...] ceremony at a London registr[y off]ice and they have moved into [a] home together in South Ke[nsing]ton, according to his agen[t. The] winner of two Academy Award[s for] the screenplays of "Dr. Zhi[vago"] and "A Man for All Seasons," is now working on the script of [Brit]ish movie director David Lean['s re]make of "Mutiny on the Bo[unty."]

* * *

The first Freedom Prize o[f the] French PEN club to foreign w[riters] defending freedom of though[t and] expression in their countrie[s has] been shared by Soviet, Cuba[n and] Moroccan authors. The jury, [head]ed by playwright Eugene Io[nesco,] named Soviet writer L[ydia] Chukovskaya and poets Ar[mando] Valladares of Cuba and Abd[ellatif] Laabi of Morocco. Chukovs[kaya,] 73, got the award for her "Talks with Anna Akhmatova" [and] for a description of being [expelled] from the Soviet Writers' Uni[on for] defending dissidents such as A[ndrei] Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel. Sh[e lives] in Moscow and is reported [to be] blind and having difficulty [obtain]ing medicine. Valladares, [...] been in jail for the 20 years in [Cuba.] A nationalist and Catholic, h[e took] part in the uprising again[st the] Batista regime but was senten[ced to] 30 years in 1960 under the [Castro] government for "crimes again[st the] government." His award was [given] for his book "Prisoner of C[astro."] Laabi, 38, was jailed in Moro[cco in] 1972 for 10 years for "[plotting] against the internal security [of the] state."

* * *

A critically ill Johnny W[eissmull]er — who parlayed five [Olympic] gold medals in swimming [into a] Hollywood career that m[ade him] the most popular Tarzan [to] play the role — turned [...] home in Acapulco, Mexic[o, because] of strokes and operations [for stom]ach and throat ailments [that have] sapped the memory and stren[gth of] the former star of 19 Tarzan [films] and holder of 67 world swi[mming] records, making him totally [dependent] on medicine, food, breathing [aids] and nurses, according to his w[ife.]

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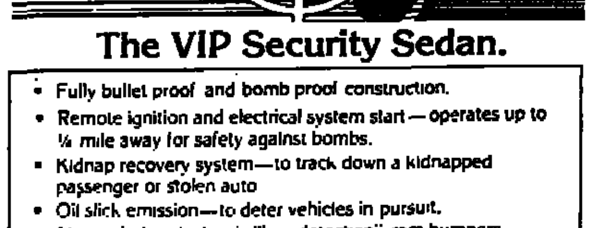
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